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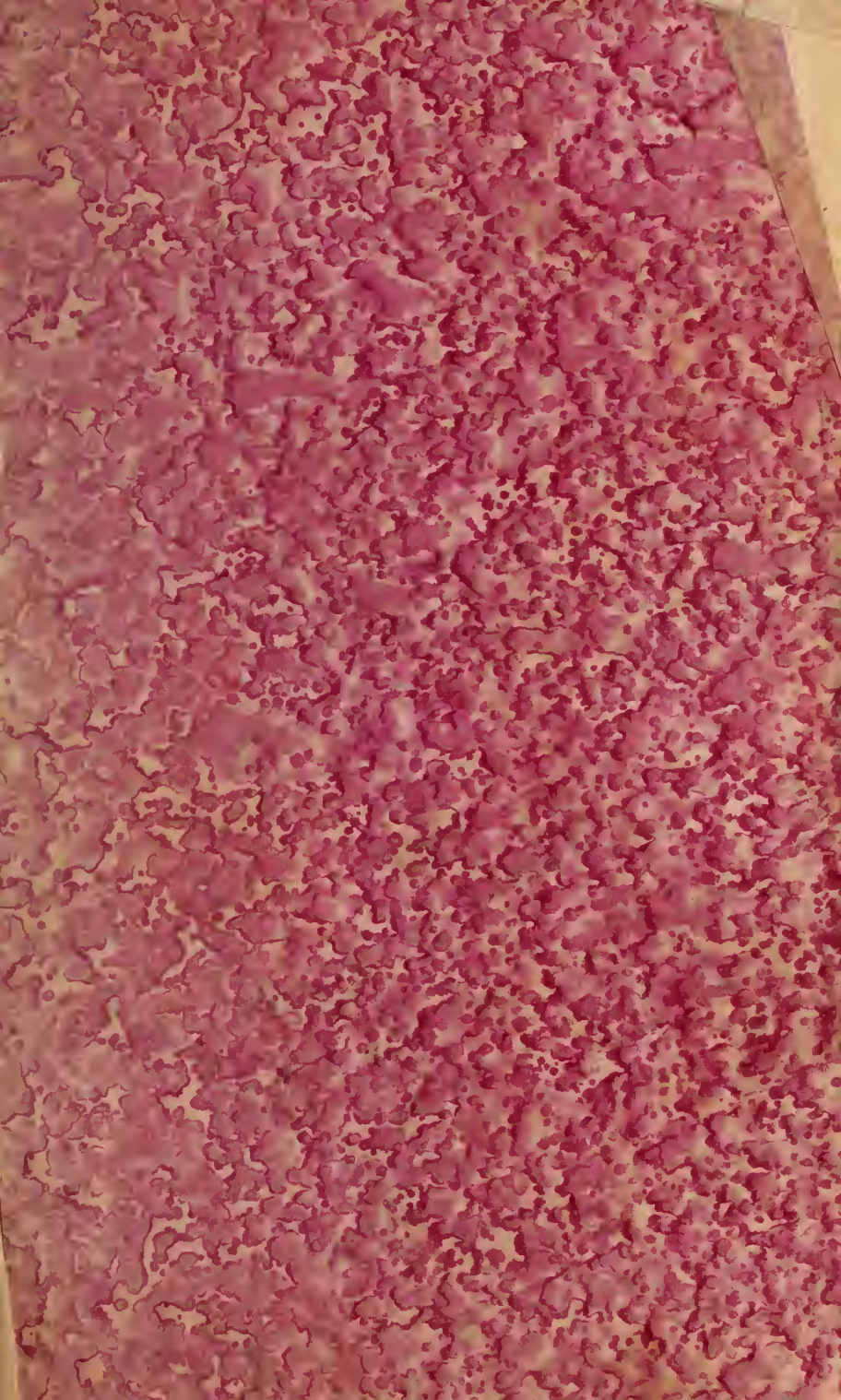
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## CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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ART. I. *Retrospection, or a review of public occurrences in China during the last ten years, from January 1st, 1832, to December 31st, 1841. (Continued from page 28.)*

IN our last number, this review was brought down to the end of July 1834, sixteen days after lord Napier's arrival in China, and six after he and his suite had taken up their residence in the factories at Canton, to which place his government had directed him to proceed, and there to report himself to the Chinese authorities. The reader has seen already in what manner this was effected; and he has seen, too, how his lordship's most civil address was rejected by the provincial governor, and he himself stigmatized as one "*Laboriously Vile.*" It may also be here remarked, as evidence of the hostile disposition of the government, that every possible annoyance was offered to the new commission: such as wantonly breaking open baggage-chests by the officers of the custom-house, while the keys were in their reach; by recalling the Chinese boatmen employed by Europeans on the river; and by intimidating the compradors belonging to the agents of the East India Company, so as to cause them to desert their service. These aggravating circumstances contributed in some degree, no doubt, to deprive the commission of its ablest adviser, and the Christian world of one of its best men.

*August 1st, 1834.* At 10 o'clock P. M. died at Canton, the Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D., in the 53d year of his age. His remains were removed to Macao, and there interred.

*4th.* The superintendent of customs published a long edict to the hong-merchants, embodying others which he had received in the

form of communications from the governor, all of which were to be, by the hong-merchants, enjoined on the foreigners in general, and on the new commission in particular.\* *Chi. Rep.*, Vol. III., p. 190.

8th. A meeting of British merchants was held at the office of H. B. M. superintendents with the object of forming a post-office establishment at Canton and Macao.

9th. Lord Napier wrote to viscount Palmerston, giving a full account of the proceedings of the commission, up to this date; and closed his letter with the following paragraphs, which indicate the spirit with which that nobleman came to China.

"It may be here proper to explain to your lordship, that, from private information, on which I have the most perfect reliance, I am assured that up to this date, no report, even of my expected arrival, or of the change of circumstances connected with the trade, has ever been forwarded by the viceroy to the court at Peking. At the same time, I have reason to believe that the emperor has been partially made acquainted with the circumstance through other channels. The viceroy, thus finding himself in a dilemma, on hearing of my arrival at Macao, dispatched Howqua and Mowqua thither by the inner channel (a branch of the river), with an order to prevent my proceeding to Canton. Previously to their arrival, we had embarked in the *Andromache*, as before stated; on which the hong-merchants returned with all expedition to Canton. The viceroy then dispatched the Kwáng-hie, or his military aide-de-camp, by the river, to meet us on our progress, with the view of inducing me to return to Macao. This message also miscarried like the former. The viceroy, continuing to refuse the acceptance of my letter, is thus at a loss for information on the nature and object of my instructions; and consequently has not the means of making his report to the emperor; thus he is desirous of persuading me to return to Macao, in order that when once there, he may have an opportunity of recommencing the ceremony of arriving and reporting, or perhaps of issuing an order to me to remain there altogether. Having so far the advantage, it shall be my duty to hold on for the purpose of forcing him in time to receive my letter, and not my petition; to which he must yield before he can transmit an authentic official report to his own government; although perhaps he may be enabled to supply the deficiency to a certain extent, from information gathered by his emissaries among the British merchants. My great object is to open and maintain a direct personal communication with the viceroy; so that I may be enabled to get redress from him in all commercial grievances connected with the hong-merchants, or on criminal proceedings connected with the duties of the Kwángchau fú, or the criminal judge, instead of leaving myself at the mercy of those hong-merchants, who, in fact, exercise no official powers whatever, and can never be depended upon for the transmission of complaints to the different heads of departments when circumstances require. I have reason to believe that his majesty's subjects here have several causes of complaint. I forbear to trouble your lordship with these at present, as long as a chance exists, within a moderate time, of laying the same before the viceroy, for his consideration and redress. In the meantime, I shall endeavor to maintain harmony between all parties. There

\* Note: Several of the governor's edicts will be found in the same volume, on the pages immediately preceding, 187, &c.

are some other points connected with the medical establishment; the more efficient duties of the master-attendant; improvement of the navigation, by completing the survey of the China seas; and the accommodation eventually to be occupied by the superintendents and their assistants, which, on farther experience, I shall have the honor of reporting to your lordship in a more specific manner than I am yet prepared to do. Having now clearly explained to your lordship the position in which I stand, in respect to the viceroy, up to the date hereof, (9th Aug., 1834), I beg to acquaint your lordship that all these measures have received the full concurrence and support of my two colleagues. Endeavoring also always to bear in mind the nature and spirit of H. M.'s instructions, regarding my conduct towards the Chinese authorities, and enjoining respect to the laws of the empire, I conceive, in adopting the line so approved, and which has given entire satisfaction to his majesty's faithful subjects at this port, that I have, in fact, adhered most strictly to those instructions, without compromising the honor of his majesty's commission, and without relinquishing that right or practice which has been so often exercised in times past by the presidents of the Select Committee, of enjoying direct communication with the viceroy, whenever circumstances might render such communication necessary or desirable."—(Signed, NAPIER, &c. *Corp.* p. 9.

11th. A public meeting of British merchants was convened this day by lord Napier in Canton, in consequence of an attempt made by the hong-merchants the day preceding, to obtain a meeting of the same at their own public hall. The object of the hong-merchants was evidently, to create a schism among the British, in order to set up one party against the superintendents; but they failed entirely.

14th. Lord Napier again wrote to the foreign secretary, under this date, from which we quote, respecting opening a direct communication with Peking.

"I think I can have no hesitation at once in recommending his majesty's government to consult immediately on the best plan to be adopted for commencing a commercial treaty, or a treaty which shall secure the just rights, and embrace the interests, public and private, of all Europeans,—not of British alone, but of all civilized people coming to trade according to the principle of international law. I maintain, that it will be as easy to work for the civilized world, as for ourselves; and that it will be as easy to open the whole coast, as any individual port. It may possibly be advisable to go to Peking on the occasion, or perhaps only to send from the mouth of the Pei ho river, or from any other point upon the coast. Sending an ambassador is the more courteous; but the presence of an embassy presupposes room for debates and long delays, alterations and amendments in plans proposed. Now, I should say, that we should propose nothing but what is fair and just towards all mankind; and avoid entering into minute details. Demand the same personal privileges for all traders, that every trader enjoys in England. Having once acquired the right of settlement at every port, let the trade go on according to the established rules of the empire, good or bad,—reserving always the common right to represent and negotiate where wrong prevails. Our first object should be to get a settlement on the same terms that every Chinaman, Pagan, Turk, or Christian, sits down in England."

If your lordship should prefer making gradual propositions by an embassy,



I would recommend none of that ostentation practiced in the instances of Macartney and Amherst; leave all presents behind, all musicians and idle amateur gentlemen, literary and scientific; and go to work in a manner determined to carry what you mean. This is a vigorous measure which might possibly 'alarm the prejudices' of the Celestial empire, were I to make my ideas commonly known among the hong. They are now only thrown together for more special consideration; and till I have your authority to proceed upon more active principles, your lordship may rely on my forbearance towards a government, which is too contemptible to be viewed in any other light than that of pty or derision. What advantage, or what point did we ever gain by negotiating or humbling ourselves before this people, or rather before their government? The records show nothing but subsequent humiliation and disgrace. What advantage or what point, again, have we ever lost, that was just and reasonable, by acting with promptitude and vigor? The records again assure us that such measures have been attended with complete success." \* \* \* \*

"My present position is, in one point of view, a delicate one, because the trade is put in jeopardy, on account of the difference existing between the viceroy and myself. I am ordered by his majesty "to go to Canton; and there report myself by letter to the viceroy." I use my best endeavors to do so; but the viceroy is a presumptuous savage, and will not grant the same privileges to me that have been exercised consantly by the chiefs of the committee. He rakes up obsolete orders; or, perhaps, makes them on the occasion; but the fact is, the chiefs formerly used every year to wait on the viceroy, on their return from Macao; and continued to do it until the viceroy gave them an order to wait upon him, whereupon they gave the practice up. Had I even degraded the king's commission so far as to petition through the hong-merchants for an interview, it is quite clear, by the tenor of the edicts, that it would have been refused. Were he to send an armed force, and order me to the boat, I could then retreat with honor, and he would implicate himself; but they are afraid to attempt such a measure. What then remains but the stoppage of the trade, or my retirement? If the trade is stopped for any length of time, the consequences to the merchants are most serious, as they are so also to the unoffending Chinese. But the viceroy cares no more for commerce, or for the comfort and happiness of the people, as long as he receives his pay and plunder, than if he did not live among them. My situation is different; I cannot hazard millions of property for any length of time, on the mere score of etiquette. If the trade shall be stopped, which is probable enough in the absence of the frigate, it is possible I may be obliged to retire to Macao, to let it loose again. Then has the viceroy gained his point; and the commission is degraded. Now, my lord, I argue, that whether the commission retires by force of arms, or by the injustice practiced on the merchants, the viceroy has committed an outrage on the British crown, which should be equally chastised. The whole system of government here is that of subterfuge, and shifting the blame from the shoulders of the one to the other."—*Corresp.* pp. 13, 14, 15.

16th. Another public meeting of British merchants was held in Canton, and the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce suggested by lord Napier.

The hong-merchants, in consequence of the edicts being refused acceptance by lord Napier, put a stop to the shipping off of cargoes on British account



H. B. M. ship *Imogene*, captain Blackwood, arrived from Singapore; and the *Andromache* returned to Chuenpi from a cruise.

17th. The following extract from a postscript by lord Napier to his government at home, will further show his views and aims, and the character of this government.

"In revising my letter of the 14th inst., I find I call the subject of dispute, a point of etiquette. It is not altogether so; for it is the consequence of humiliation, and yielding a point which has been enjoyed by my predecessors, and the fact of not carrying his majesty's order into full execution, that I look forward to. It is a cruel and a criminal measure on the part of a petty tyrant to annoy the merchants, on the score of a dispute which does not immediately affect them. If after a fair trial of all justifiable means, I find the merchants are likely to suffer, I must retire to Macao, rather than bring the cities of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow upon your lordship's shoulders; many of whose merchants care not one straw about the dignity of the crown, or the presence of a superintendent. I shall not go, however, without publishing in Chinese and disseminating far and wide, the base conduct of the viceroy in oppressing the merchants, native as well as foreign; and of my having taken the step out of pure compassion to them. I can only once more implore your lordship to force them to acknowledge my authority and the king's commission: and if you can do that, you will have no difficulty in opening the ports at the same time."---*Corresp.* page 16.

18th. The governor issues a new edict, through the hong-merchants, ordering lord Napier to retire to Macao, and threatening to cut off the trade in case of a refusal. Vol. III., p. 235.

23d. By appointment three officers—the Kwángchau fú, the Cháu chau fú, and the Kwángchau hie—waited on the superintendents; ordered by the governor to demand of lord Napier the cause of his arrival at Canton, the nature of the business he was instructed to perform, and when it was his intention to return to Macao. In answer to the first, an extract was read from an edict, dated 16th January, 1831, "instructing the chief of the British factory to send an early letter home to his government, stating, that in case of the dissolution of the Company, it was incumbent to deliberate and appoint a chief, who understood the business, to come to Canton for the general management of commercial dealings; by which means affairs might be prevented from going to confusion, and benefits remain to commerce." H. B. M.'s commission, constituting the new authorities, was then shown. In reply to the second, reference was made to the letter, which they were desired to transmit to the governor. As to retiring to Macao, that would be regulated by private convenience.

25th. A British Chamber of Commerce of Canton was formed, according to suggestions previously given.

26th. Lord Napier published a document in Chinese, declaring

‘the present state of relations between China and Great Britain.’ Vol. III., p. 237.

27th. The governor issues an edict requiring the hong-merchants and linguists to admonish lord Napier to obey the laws, &c. Vol. III., p. 187.

30th. The governor issues an edict reprimanding the hong-merchants for having allowed lord Napier to come to Canton without “a red permit.” Vol. III., p. 189.

31st. The governor repeats his injunctions and orders the immediate return of the superintendent to Macao, in a new edict addressed to the hong merchants. Vol. III., p. 190.

September 2d. The governor by proclamation stops the British trade, and all intercourse with British subjects. Vol. III., p. 238.

3d. The commissioner of customs issues an edict, repeating the old prohibitions of non-intercourse, &c. Vol. III., p. 191.

5th. In a letter of this date to the British merchants, lord Napier intimated that the frigates had been desired to move up the river, and a guard of marines come to the factories. *Can. Reg.*, Sep. 9th.

At 5 p. m., H. B. M. ships Imogene and Andromache, under command of captains Blackwood and Chads, cleared for action off the Bogue. Vol. III., p. 333.

6th. The cutter Louisa arrived at Chuenpi, bringing Mr. Davis and capt. Elliot from Macao.

Lieutenant Reed of the Andromache, with two midshipmen, a serjeant, and twelve marines, landed at Canton at 8 o'clock A. M. *Corresp.* p. 35.

7th. Soon after noon the two ships weighed anchor, moved up the river, and anchored just below Tiger island, the forts firing as they passed, and the firing was returned.

8th. Lord Napier addressed a communication to foreign merchants animadverting on the governor's edict of the 2d. Vol. III., p. 285.

The governor addressed a long memorial to the emperor, setting forth the state of affairs in Canton. Vol. III., p. 327.

9th. The ships again moved, and again were fired on; and one man was killed in each, and others wounded.

11th. The governor issued an edict to the hong-merchants exculpating himself, blaming them, and deprecating the presence in Canton of the superintendents. Vol. III., p. 286.

The two frigates anchored at Whampoa, the Imogene having grounded, once near the Second bar, and once near Brunswick shoal. Vol. III., p. 334

12th. Overtures for accommodation were made by the Chinese, and a messenger dispatched to Whampoa, to stop any movement of the boats to Canton.

14th. In a letter to the secretary of the British merchants, lord Napier expressed his determination to leave Canton and retire to Macao. Vol. III., p. 339.

15th. The governor addressed a second memorial to the emperor, respecting the state of affairs at Canton. Vol. III., p. 335.

The following correspondence contains the particulars of the negotiations with the Chinese from this date till the 18th.

No. 1.

Letter from the hong-merchants to the British merchants, dated September 15th, 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, sent us, yesterday, a letter from your honorable officer to you. We immediately took the letter, and, having laid it before the Kwángchau fú, received his commands, saying, that he had minutely looked over the letter,—in which is the expression “endeavors on my part to reason the viceroy,” &c. As to this reasoning, it is undiscovered what is the subject reasoned about. If what is spoken of approach to reason, the governor will assuredly report it to the great emperor, and perhaps it may be granted. If not reasonable, an order must also be awaited, commanding its refusal. As to what the affairs are which your honorable nation has sent your honorable officer to Canton to transact, it is necessary and right to explain them fully,—that a report thereof may be at the same time made for the information of the emperor, and his mandate awaited, to be obeyed and put in operation. As to the ships of war, entering the port—it is a thing long prohibited by the laws. All the nations know it. How is it that on this occasion the ships of war have presumed to break into the port, throwing down the forts? Let it be examined what is the cause. At the end of the letter it is said, “I therefore request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampoa, that I may carry the same into effect.” It is not understood what is the meaning of the word “carrying into effect.” We pray you to take the above, and having ascertained each point clearly, immediately to reply, that we may be enabled to report. Again, in the present letter, your honorable officer wishes the cutter to come up to Canton. When, then, will the war ships, which the other day broke in and came up to Whampoa, set sail? We pray you first inform us, that we may report for you to the Kwángchau fú, and await his orders as to what is to be done. We pray you to inform your honorable officer of everything in this letter, and then reply.

This burden we impose &c., &c. (Subscribed by eleven hong-merchants.)

To Messrs. Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Framjee, and other gentlemen.

No. 2.

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

To W. S. Boyd, esq., secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Sir,—As the Kwángchau fú does not understand my letter, I have to request you will afford him the following explanation.

1stly. In respect to reasoning with the viceroy, I showed his excellency from many examples that Englishmen of rank had been admitted to private communi-

cation with his excellency, and it would have been but courteous in him to have placed me on a similar footing.

2dly. In reference to the entry of the ships, it would have been but wise and politic had the authorities provided me with a 'copy' of such 'prohibition;' as according to the governor's own showing 'I was quite ignorant of the laws of the celestial empire,'—and

3dly. As to the departure of the ships. One of them will be dispatched immediately to the admiral in the East Indies—bearing the governor's reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly; and the other will remain at Whampoa to convey myself and suite to Macao. And 4thly, as to the nature of my business here, I have already told him that I can only communicate on that subject by letter or by person to the viceroy:

I hope this is plain enough for the comprehension of the Kwángchau fú.

Your very obedient servant, NAPIER, &c.

No. 3.

Letter from the hong-merchants to the British merchants, desiring further information respecting the frigates, dated September 16th, 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, have to-day sent us a letter from your honorable officer to yourselves. Therein, it is said, "As to the departure of the ships, one of them will be dispatched immediately to the admiral in the East Indies, bearing the governor's reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly." Why not send the ships of war out to the outer sea immediately, at the same time giving information of the day and time of sailing, to enable us to report to the governor, that he may issue orders to all the military posts to let them pass? "The other will remain at Whampoa, to convey myself and suite to Macao." Why not first send this ship of war to sea outside the Bogue, and then have the cutter up to take your honorable officer on board the ship, to return to Macao? At the end of the previous letter it was said, 'I request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampoa, that I may carry the same into effect.' Do the words 'carry into effect' refer to the mode of acting mentioned in the hoppo's reply, on a former day, to Mr. Whiteman's petition, namely, that your honorable officer should first go to Macao. In our letter of the 13th (September 15th), it was required to examine for what cause the ships of war entered the port and broke down the forts. On this point we have not received an answer. We pray you to inform your honorable officer, and reply again to day,—to enable us to report.

For this we write, &c., &c. (Subscribed by the eleven hong-merchants.)

To Messrs. Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Framjee, and other gentlemen.

No. 4.

To W. S. Boyd, esq., secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—In further explanation, I beg to acquaint you that the ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply; therefore his excellency had better give orders to allow her to go out as soon as possible. The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter, and will not move from thence on any account previous to my arrival. The words 'carrying into effect' alluded to the hoppo's reply to the petition of Mr. Whiteman. The frigate came up the river for the purpose of affording greater security to the persons and property of



British subjects, after the most barbarous and cruel edict of the 2d of September, which yet remains in operation. The authorities have to blame themselves for having acted in that base manner towards the representative of H. B. M., and if the prohibitions did actually exist, they ought to have been communicated to the superintendents officially beforehand. The frigates did not fire upon the forts until they were obliged to do so in self-defense. Your obedient servant, NAPIER.

Canton, September 10th, 1834.

No. 5.

Letter from the hong-merchants to Mr. Boyd, dated September 17th, 1834.

A respectful notification.—We yesterday received a letter, wherein it is said, 'The ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply. . . The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter.' It may thus be seen that the two vessels are both willing to go out of port; but that they sail at different times. But for ships of war to sail into the inner territory has long been a subject of prohibition. Now the letter says that both are willing to go out of the port. If these two ships immediately set sail and go to the outer sea at Lintin, then afterwards we can report to the great officers that they may order the cutter up to Canton, to take your honorable officer back to Macao. This method will be safe and right. As to the manner of ships of war going out, spoken of in yesterday's letter, it is indeed difficult to request the great officers to grant it. For this purpose we reply, praying you to communicate this to your honorable officer, and reply to us to-day. For this we hope.

With compliments, &c., &c. (Subscribed by the eleven hong-merchants.)

To Mr. Boyd, and other gentlemen.

No. 6.

To W. S. Boyd, esq., secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Sir,—Lord Napier's continued indisposition rendering it desirable that his lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the hong-merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Your's obediently,

T. R. COLLEDGE,

Canton, September 18th, 1834.

Surgeon to H. M. superintendents.

19th. At the public hall of the hong-merchants, it was agreed to on their part, in behalf of the Chinese government, and by T. R. Colledge and William Jardine esquires, in behalf of lord Napier, that his lordship and suite should retire to Macao, and the two ships remove from the river, on condition that the trade should be immediately reöpened. Vol. III., p. 283.

21st. Lord Napier addressed a letter to captain Blackwood, stating that, in consequence of an understanding come to with the Chinese authorities, H. B. M. ships Imogene and Andromache were no longer required at Whampoa; and requesting him immediately to proceed with both ships to the anchorage at Lintin; adding that the Chinese

authorities had provided means for the conveyance of himself and suite to Macao.

At 7 o'clock P. M., his lordship and suite embarked in two boats provided by the Chinese government, and lieut. Reed and the marines soon after left for Whampoa in another boat—thus opening the communication between the factories and the shipping, which had been closed for sixteen days. *Can. Reg.*, Sep. 23d.

22d. The boats for Macao, having anchored at the fort in sight of Canton the preceding evening, proceeded slowly and tediously, under a convoy of eight armed boats. Vol. III., p. 283.

25th. The boats having arrived at Hiángshán on the 23d, remained there till this morning, to the great annoyance and serious injury of his lordship's health. Vol. III., p. 284.

26th. On the morning of this day his lordship and suite arrived at Macao, his illness having been exceedingly aggravated by the concerted annoyances of the Chinese. *Corresp.* p. 39.

October 11th. Died at Macao, at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes P. M., the right honorable William-John lord Napier, &c., in the 48th year of his age. Vol. III., pp. 272, 281.

15th. At 10 o'clock A. M., the funeral took place in Macao, and the remains of lord Napier were temporarily deposited in the English burial-ground there.\* Vol. III., p. 281.

16th. H. B. M. ship *Andromache*, captain Chads, sailed with dispatches for India.

19th. The governor of Canton received from Peking replies to dispatches, announcing lord Napier's departure from Canton, and the withdrawal of the ships of war. Vol. III., pp. 336, 337, 340, &c.

On the same day the governor issued the following edict, addressed to the hong-merchants.

"Lú, governor of Kwángtung and Kwángsí, &c., to the hong-merchants, requiring their full acquaintance with the contents thereof.

"In the trade of the English barbarians to Canton, the responsibility of transacting all commercial affairs has hitherto rested on the said nation's taepan. This year the Company has been terminated and dispersed; and without any other appointment of a taepan having been made, a barbarian eye (lord Napier) came to Canton, saying that he came for the purpose of examining into the affairs of trade. I, the governor, commanded the merchants to inquire and investigate. The said barbarian eye did not obey the old regulations, but was throughout perversely obstinate. Now the assistant Fú, magistrate at Macao, has reported that lord Napier has expired at Macao, in consequence of illness. For all affairs

\* *Note.* A short biographical sketch of lord Napier's life was given in a funeral sermon preached at Canton before the foreign community, the next Sabbath after his decease. See vol. III., p. 272.



of trade it is requisite and necessary to choose a person as head and director, that there may be some one to sustain the responsibility. The merchants have already been before commanded to examine and deliberate, but have not yet made any report in answer. Uniting the circumstances, this order is issued. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately obey, and act accordingly; and instantly make known to all the separate merchants of the said nation, that they are, in a general body, to examine and deliberate, what person ought to be made the head for directing the said nation's trade, and forthwith to report in answer. Thereafter the responsibility of conducting public affairs shall rest on the barbarian merchant who becomes head and director. At the same time, cause the said barbarian merchants immediately to send a letter home to their country, calling for the immediate appointment of another taepan, to come to Canton, in order to direct and manage. In the celestial empire, responsibility in the management of commercial affairs, &c., is laid upon the hong-merchants. It is requisite that the said nation should also select a commercial man, acquainted with affairs, to come hither. It is unnecessary again to appoint a barbarian eye or superintendent, thereby causing hindrances and impediments. Let the said hong-merchants take also the circumstances of their enjoining these orders, and report in answer, for thorough investigation to be made. Oppose not. These are the orders." *Corresp.* p. 47. Oct. 19th, 1834.

28th. Mr. Davis, chief superintendent of the British trade addressed a letter to viscount Palmerston, from which the following is an extract.

"On the 16th instant, I obtained the copy of a report from the local government to Peking, relative to the circumstances connected with lord Napier's retirement from Canton, a translation of which is recorded on the proceedings. The passage of the river's entrance by his majesty's ships, altogether suppressed in a previous document already noticed, is there mentioned, but hinted very slightly, and represented as a mere mistake; and, though it is stated that the fire from the forts was returned, the effect of the fire is made to appear quite trivial. The rest of the paper is in the same strain of misrepresentation. A rumor, which I have fair grounds for believing, although as yet unsubstantiated in writing, states that the viceroy has lost several steps in rank, and that he is recalled from office, on account of the late proceedings at Canton. What is the precise nature of the charges against him, I cannot as yet ascertain; though it has been stated generally, that his punishment was for 'deceiving the emperor.' Any correct information on this important point, I shall not omit to forward to your lordship as soon as obtained, since it may materially influence the proceedings of his majesty's government, in regard to an appeal to Peking, or otherwise. I will only observe, with reference to such an appeal, that should a measure of the kind be determined on, not through a cumbrous and expensive embassy, with its attendant difficulties of ceremonies, but simply by means of a dispatch to the mouth of the Peking river; it might be recommended by such reasons as the following. First, that no fact is better authenticated than the general ignorance in which the local government keeps the court, in regard to the Canton trade, and its treatment of Europeans; secondly, that Chinese principles sanction and invite appeals against the conduct of the distant delegates of the emperor; thirdly, that a reference of the kind was so successful in 1759, as to occasion the removal of a chief com-

missioner of customs at Canton, though made by only a subordinate officer of the East India Company. Whatever may be the line of proceeding finally adopted by his majesty's government, I have already stated my conviction that, during the progress of the commercial transactions of individuals, and awaiting the arrival of further instructions from England, this commission has no other course to pursue, than that of absolute silence; unless, in the probable event, very soon to be determined, of such spontaneous advances being made by the Chinese government, as might admit of the re-commencement of negotiations. That such an event is not probable, I should surmise, from the circumstances of edicts having been issued by the local authorities (though as yet I have not obtained copies), confirming the first prohibition against the residence of the king's commission at Canton; and the Company's agents here have thereupon been requested by the hong-merchants not to sub-let any portion of their factory to the superintendents, during the continuation of their lease. It is, moreover, desired that a commercial agent, called by the Chinese a taepan, should be sent to Canton, and not a king's officer."—*Corresp.* p. 44.

*November 1st.* The following supreme mandate was received from Peking by the governor of Canton.

"The English barbarians have an open market in the Inner Land, but there has hitherto been no interchange of official communications; it is, however, absolutely requisite, that there should be a person professing general control, to have the special direction of affairs. Let the said governor immediately order the hong-merchants to command the said separate merchants, that they send a letter back to their country, calling for the appointment of another person as taepan to come for the control and direction of commercial affairs, in accordance with the old regulations. Respect this."—*Corresp.* p. 56.

*3d.* The governor received an imperial mandate, forbidding all traffic in opium; this mandate was published by the governor in form of a proclamation.

*6th.* The governor issued an edict for the purpose of carrying the foregoing imperial mandate (received on the 1st) into effect.

*10th.* The superintendents of British trade issued the following public notice to the British subjects in China.

"The superintendents have during the last few weeks devoted their serious consideration to the state in which past occurrences have placed his majesty's commission in China, and think it due to the British community to afford to them the following succinct statement of their views on the subject.

"Any determination in regard to the future, which it may seem fit to his majesty in his wisdom to adopt, the superintendents will not presume to anticipate. It has been their duty humbly to submit a full detail of all the events which have transpired since the arrival of the commission in China, and this they have faithfully performed. It is proper to add, that in accordance with instructions under the royal Sign Manual, a transcript of the same report has been forwarded in duplicate to his excellency the right honorable the governor-general of India.

"Adverting then to the situation in which his majesty's servants have been placed by the denial of the Canton government to acknowledge their public cha-

racter, or admit them to official communication, they cannot but regret the inconveniences which may result to both English and Chinese from so strange and anomalous a state of affairs. It is manifest, that under these circumstances, no channel exists for the conveyance, in an authentic shape, of any expression of the views or wishes of the Chinese government to his majesty's knowledge. The local authorities, after having from the very first arrival of the commission on their shores, persisted in rejecting the only legitimate means of communication, have no reasonable ground of complaint, should their requisitions remain unanswered.

"The superintendents are led to make the preceding reflections in consequence of its having come to their knowledge that several papers have been addressed to the private merchants at Canton, purporting to emanate from the local government, and containing matter which it is desired may be submitted to his majesty's knowledge. After making every allowance for the strangeness of the Chinese to external relations, it is difficult to believe that the Canton authorities, who constantly profess to act in conformity to reasonable principles, should have voluntarily placed themselves in so false a position. To judge by mere intrinsic evidence, it might be fairly inferred that the particular papers alluded to were not authentic. Any other conclusion would involve the extravagant belief that the high officers of the Chinese government, enlightened men, and practiced in the proprieties of public business, would place themselves in the helpless position of attempting to convey the wishes of their own sovereign to his majesty the king of England through the incongruous medium of commercial correspondence. Such a course would be at variance with all sound principles of dignity, and a departure from every dictate of reason. It would be to derogate from the majesty of their own sovereign, and to expose themselves to the certainty of preventing their communications from receiving the slightest degree of attention.

"Under present circumstances, the superintendents must at once declare that they cannot see the least occasion to open communication with the local authorities. However much they might have deemed it their duty, if suitably approached, to forward a decorous communication to his majesty's government, they must repeat that in the actual state of things they consider themselves bound to await in perfect silence the final determination of the king.

"Pending this interval, the superintendents have to submit some few suggestions to his majesty's subjects resident in China, and they do so in a spirit of serious earnestness, and with the conviction that the vast importance of the subject will insure to their remarks the most attentive consideration. They formally counsel and enjoin the king's subjects, each in his own place, and by all the influence of his example, to avoid or prevent the chance of affording a plausible ground of complaint to the Chinese, and to refrain, as much as possible, from allusions to the past, or anticipations with regard to the future. In fine, to impress the local government and the people, by the deliberate reserve of their conduct, with a proper sense of the confidence reposed in our sovereign's wisdom to conceive and power to execute any measures which may be deemed requisite for the establishment of all things on a sure and permanent foundation.

"If any well founded complaint against the conduct of the Chinese authorities towards British subjects should arise, the superintendents trust that it will be preferred to them, and that the decision, as to the best course to be pursued, will be remitted to their judgment. They deem it superfluous to insist upon their desire

to give to such questions the most anxious consideration; and to provide the most suitable way to a remedy.

“The superintendents will only observe, in conclusion, that these suggestions with regard to the procedure of British subjects under existing circumstances, have by no means been made because they apprehend that the advice may be practically necessary, but rather to draw attention to the subject, with a view to inducing such a temperate and judicious course of conduct during the interval of the reference to the supreme powers, as shall insure the most prosperous result.

By order of the superintendents,

—Corresp. p. 56.

(Signed)

CHARLES ELLIOT, secretary.

15th. The governor and commissioner of customs issued a proclamation against the hong-merchants conniving at and abetting vice in foreigners—which, or one similar, is annually sent forth among the people. Vol. III., p. 391.

17th. Military reviews took place in the vicinity of Canton, which were attended by his excellency the governor.

18th. His majesty T'aukwaug, who was bereaved of his imperial consort, 16th June, 1833, having made a new choice, raised her this day to be empress.

29th. A public meeting of residents in Canton was convened by circular, for the purpose of forming a *Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China*, which was accordingly formed.

December 9th. British merchants in Canton draw up a petition to the king's most excellent majesty in council. Vol. III., p. 354.

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January 1st, 1835. The arrival of a new hoppo, or commissioner of customs, was reported: he came accompanied by about two hundred domestics, &c., all Mantchous, seeking profit.

2d. Mr. Davis, in a letter to viscount Palmerston, wrote, “However desirable it may appear to his majesty's government to avoid, if possible, the chance of a serious rupture with this country, at the same time that every endeavor is made to ameliorate the condition of British traders at Canton, it may with the utmost safety and certainty be averred, that the similar desire, on the part of the Chinese government, is no less sincere—however carefully it may be sought to be disguised, under the absurd phraseology of its official papers.” In support of this opinion, he inclosed the following supreme mandate:

“There are at Canton, merchants who have of late been in the habit of levying private duties, and incurring debts to barbarians; and it is requested that regulations be established to eradicate utterly such misdemeanors.

“The outside barbarians' commercial intercourse with the Inner Land, exists, indeed, by the compassion exercised by the celestial empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid, can, indeed, be levied according to the fixed tariff:



the said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must continually remain tranquil. But if, as is now reported, the Canton merchants have of late been in a feeble and deficient state, and have, in addition to the government duties, added also private duties, while fraudulent individuals have further taken advantage of this, to make gain out of the custom-house duties, peeling off [from the barbarians] layer after layer; and have gone also to the extreme degree of the government merchants incurring debts to the barbarians, heaping thousands upon ten thousands, whereby are stirred up sanguinary quarrels: if the merchants, thus falsely, and under the name of tariff duties, extort, each according to his own wishes, going even to the extreme degree of incurring debts, amount upon amount, it is not matter of surprise if the said barbarian merchants, unable to bear their grasping, stir up disturbances. Thus, with regard to the affair this year of the English lord Napier and others, disobeying the national laws, and bringing forces into the inner river, the barbarians being naturally crafty and artful, and gain being their only object, we have no assurance that it was not owing to the numerous extortions of the Canton merchants, that they, their minds being discontented, thereupon craftily thought to carry themselves with a high hand. If regulations be not plainly established, strictly prohibiting these things, how can the barbarous multitude be kept in subjection, and misdemeanors be eradicated?

“Let Lú and his colleagues, examine with sincerity and earnestness; and if offences of the above description exist let them immediately inflict severe punishments therefor; let there be not the least connivance or screening. Let them also, with their whole hearts, consult and deliberate, and report fully, and with fidelity, as to the measures they, on investigation, propose, for the secure establishment of regulations, so as to create confident hopes that the barbarians will be disposed to submit gladly, and that fraudulent merchants will not dare to indulge their desires of peeling and scraping them. Then will they (Lú and his colleagues) not have failed of accomplishing the duties of their offices. Make known this edict. Respect this.”—*Corresp.* p. 77.

19th. On the eve of his departure from China, Mr. Davis addressed the following to viscount Palmerston.

“After the lapse of considerably more than three months since the reopening of the trade, consequent on lord Napier’s retirement from Canton, I am tempted to take a brief review of the principal occurrences of this period, as the best ground of an opinion concerning the measures which his majesty’s government may deem it fit to adopt relatively to China.

“I am aware that two courses of a very opposite nature, might have been taken by me, subsequent to lord Napier’s decease, in lieu of the one which, according to the best of my own judgment, and with the entire concurrence of the Board, I have pursued; and which, considering, that a season of unusual commercial activity, and an increased amount of tonnage, is now drawing quietly to a close with the monsoon, I see no reason to regret. I might, in the first place, have tried the effect of a measure which has not been without its advocates, and which (under very peculiar and favorable circumstances) was successful in 1814, I mean the withdrawal of the ships from the river, and the stoppage of the trade on our part. I do not deny that this might have been productive of considerable embarrassment to the local government for the time; but the ill-success of such a course in the year of 1829–30, when the Company’s ships were detained for

about five months to little or no purpose, was a warning which I now do not regret having profited by. The effect of such detention on private shipping would have been ruinous, and a serious blow to the future trade with this country.

"I might, on the other hand, have adopted the opposite extreme measure of an immediate submission to the dictates of the local government, and have proceeded to Canton to place myself under the management of the hong-merchants; but from this I was deterred by the conviction, stated to your lordship in my dispatch of the 11th November, that 'any adjustment ought to take place as the result of a mutual necessity; and that an unbecoming and premature act of submission on our part, under present circumstances, could not fail to prove a fruitless, if not a mischievous measure.' I feel persuaded that it would have been the most effectual means of preventing the emperor's favorable edict, inclosed in my dispatch of the 2d instant.

"The proclamations of the viceroy, (copies of which I had the honor to forward under dates the 2d and 11th November,) calling for the election or appointment from home, of a 'trading chief' betrayed the difficulty which the local government had brought on itself by its refusal to acknowledge lord Napier. Translations of subsequent papers (not intended for our perusal), which I had the honor to forward on the 18th November, proved the importance which the local government really attached to the trade, and its anxiety to avoid a rupture; as well as the responsibility which the emperor had fixed on the viceroy, in respect to the preservation of tranquillity.

"It was reasonably hoped by the commission, that a complete silence and abstinence from all further attempts to negotiate with the Canton government, pending the reference home, might be attended with a favorable effect. The imperial edict, forwarded with my dispatch of the 2d instant, in which the blame of the transactions of August and September is thrown on the hong-merchants, and the late troubles attributed to their extortions on trade, must be viewed as an unequivocal sanction of that opinion. To repeat the words of my former dispatch, 'a species of apology is thus provided for the late occurrences, and a desire professed to remedy grievances, in expectation, perhaps, that the harsh, unreasonable, and unprecedented measure of rejecting lord Napier's first letter of announcement, and subsequent attempts at direct correspondence, may expose it to the risk of future and embarrassing discussions.

"An opportunity is afforded by this imperial document, which his majesty's government (should it be indisposed to accede to the Chinese proposition of a 'trading chief,') may not be inclined to neglect, in making an appeal to the court of Peking, against the conduct of its servants at Canton, whose corrupt system, in European commerce, tends nearly as much to defraud the emperor of his dues, as to oppress and discourage the foreign trader. I am at least persuaded to repeat the expression of my sentiments in a dispatch to the governor-general of the 24th October, that it could be only the failure of such an appeal, that the policy and justice of any coercive measures towards the local government, would be otherwise than questionable."—*Corresp.* p. 78.

On the same day (19th January) Mr. Davis delivered over to sir George Best Robinson, H. B. M. commission to lord Napier, together with all other official documents, seals of office, &c., &c.



21st. Mr. Davis, with his lady and family, embarked in the ship *Asia*, captain Wolfe, for England.

22d. The Board assembled, and in pursuance to their instructions under the royal signet and sign manual, sir George Best Robinson assumed the office and duties of chief superintendent, John H. Astell that of the second, and captain Elliot, late secretary, that of the third superintendent. *Cor.* p. 80.

26th. About half past 6 o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in St. Paul's church, Macao, causing the entire destruction of the whole building.

29th. Captain Macdonald of the *Argyle*, this day appeared before H. B. M. chief superintendent, and deposed to the following statement on oath.

"Appeared Alexander Macdonald, and deposed, that he is master of the British ship *Argyle*; states, that being bound from Bengal to Canton, the ship fetched in between Hawchime and Lieuchee Island on the 21st instant. Is quite certain that it was somewhere between these points that the ship fetched, but cannot speak with more precision, because of the state of the weather which had prevented him from observing for the four previous days. Owing to the damage the sails had sustained, the ship was anchored at this place, and, on the morning of the 22d, at day-light, deponent sent a boat on shore, then distant two miles, with the view to seek a pilot. The boat contained the second officer of the ship, an European seacunnie, a Mailla seacunnie, and nine lascars, twelve in number altogether. The boat was not armed, and deponent is persuaded that no outrage was offered to the natives by the boat's crew. The boat did not return to the ship at all; at about one o'clock, however, two Chinese boats came off and communicated with the ship. The people asked whether she was bound to Macao? Deponent desired them to go on shore, and send off his boat. They pretended to go, but returned,—that is to say, two men returned in a sampan (a small boat), and intimated by signs, that the boat's crew were seized. They offered, before the ship left the place, on the 22d, to bring the people back, if deponent would give them 500 dollars. He had not the money with him, and, under all the circumstances of the case, he thought it best to repair to this place, where he arrived to-day."—*Cor.* p. 81.

(*To be continued.*)

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ART. II. *Sketches of China: partly during a journey of four months between Peking, Nanking, and Canton, with notices and observations relative to the present war.* By JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, esq, F. R. S., &c. Late his majesty's superintendent in China. 2 vols. 12mo. With a map of China proper.

MR. DAVIS, either by design or oversight, has omitted to inform his

readers in what *year* his sketches were taken; though he has, and with good grace enough, told us of the qualifications and opportunities he had for their faithful execution. Having first alluded to the difficulty, to Europeans, of obtaining that full and accurate information which alone can afford data for our reasonings, or a clue to the explanation of the several anomalies—discovered by a certain political philosopher, and ‘certainly calculated to puzzle us of the west,’—he then says, our two most effectual means of inquiry have been, a knowledge of the language, and the openings afforded by the royal missions to Peking. And he adds: “It was the good fortune of the writer of these sketches to be officially attached to an embassy from the court of London to the emperor of China: this was an event (seeing that such English visits to Peking have been of the rarest occurrence) worthy to form an era in any man’s life, but to himself it derived an additional value from peculiar circumstances. At the early age of eighteen he had devoted himself to the investigation of all that could by any possibility be learned of that real ‘terra incognita’ to which the mission in question was destined; and about two years’ close attention to the subject (including the language especially) was followed by the altogether unsolicited boon—sufficiently prized by the favored few to whose lot it fell—of proceeding in person, under the high auspices and introduction of a public embassy, to read the sealed book.” Such were his qualifications and such his opportunities.

Once upon a time—and who has not heard of the time when a British embassy went to Peking, and having reached it forthwith came back again—a “squadron of two ships, two surveying vessels, and a brig-of-war, came to anchor, on the evening of the 10th of July, off Hongkóng.” Mark, *the evening of the tenth of July*. The omission of the year, in this instance, may however, possibly be an error of the press, or a mere oversight like that on page 86.

In a note he says, “the name *Hongkong* is a provincial corruption of *Hung kiáng*, ‘the Red torrent,’ from the color of the soil through which the stream flows previous to its fall over the cliff.” Page 6. Somewhere we have heard the island called the “bloody stream;” but on native maps we do not find it written either “the red torrent,” or “the bloody stream;” a small valley, opposite the tongue of land named Kowlung, is called 紅香爐 *hung xiáng lú*, ‘the red fragrant furnace;’ and a small bay on the west of the island is called 香港 *xiáng kiáng*, in the local pronunciation Héungkóng, the ‘fragrant harbor.’ The name *Hongkong* is probably derived from

this last phrase. That of "Hung kiáng" is taken, we believe, from Ross's chart, to which the names were supplied by a comprador-interpreter, not too anxious to be correct, so long as he could find an answer that would satisfy his employers.

But these are small errors—if indeed errors they be; and considering the subject, and the occasion, on which it has been written, no one could have produced a better book than Mr. Davis; and though it be six-and-twenty years since he made 'the inland journey,' his sketches are, on that account, none the less vivid, nor his remarks any the less accurate. Parts of the Journal we read several years ago; but the two volumes, with the map, as they now appear—corrected and enlivened with a variety of incidents—do no discredit to the author of "The Chinese." A more ill-judged and badly conducted mission was never, perhaps, set on foot than that in question. Of this Mr. Davis seems to have been conscious, though he does not venture to say so. His views of its general policy are plainly enough expressed in the following paragraphs.

It was indeed lucky that we had brought a good supply of provisions of all kinds, as those supplied to us by the emperor's *ngan-tien*, or bounty, were totally unworthy of the occasion. There is reason to attribute this chiefly to speculation on the part of the purveyors. Neither of the officers, or conductors, showed the least attention in visiting the ambassador at our occasional places of stoppage, as we had been led to expect from the accounts of the former mission. From whatever cause it might arise, there seemed to exist a decided ill-will towards us; and as the authorities at Canton had good reason to apprehend that we went as complainants against themselves, it appeared probable that their influence at Peking had prejudiced our cause there. The near approach of the mission to *Tientsin* was likely to bring the question of ceremonials into immediate discussion, and there could be no doubt of its being required of the ambassador that he should make the nine prostrations before the emperor's imagined presence. Among experienced and well-informed people no two opinions could exist on this subject; and the most determined refusal seemed absolutely necessary, with the precedent of the last mission before us. My own persuasion (founded on the import which the *kotow* bears among the Chinese themselves) was, that even before the emperor himself such an act of homage should be considered as impossible from the representative of our sovereign. Similar reasons led me to wish that the inscription *kung-sz'*, "tribute-bearer," had not been allowed to be suspended from the mast of the ambassador's yacht, in conformity with the precedent of the last embassy. The Chinese histories observe of the conduct of an emperor of the *Sung* dynasty, who concluded a peace with the Tartars on humiliating terms, that 'he shamefully made use, in the treaty, of the word *kung* (tribute).' We might perhaps have required that our own flag should supply the place of the other, without making the propriety

of the inscription a point of debate. There would have been an appearance of reason in this proposition, for our own flag was as good a mark for the boat as theirs, if not a better. Moreover, if we were not to knock head at last, it seemed more consistent with such a line of conduct, because "tribute-bearers" have hardly any pretensions to such scruple.

"It seemed, however, that the ambassador had received it in his instructions from our government, to consider the matter entirely as a question of expediency, with full authority to comply, should compliance be calculated to attain the substantial objects of the mission. I felt persuaded that, instead of gaining any points by such a measure, we should only become contemptible in the eyes of the Chinese, and in fact do ourselves more harm than good. Witness the Dutch embassy, whose whole amount of profit consisted of a good deal of ridicule, and some half-gnawed bones from the emperor's table. As far as personal feelings were concerned, the ambassador could not be otherwise than averse from compliance; but with authority, or at least permission, from home to yield the point rather than make it the ground of a rupture, it became necessary to proceed with circumspection. At the same time, it could never have been intended that he should comply unconditionally, or without securing some at least of those important points which were reserved as the subjects of negotiation. Were we to have an audience of the emperor, and do homage at once without bringing any of these subjects forward, nothing could be easier for the Peking government than to send us off immediately afterwards, saying that we had now finished all that we came about. Reserved and unfriendly, not to say rude, as the conduct of our conductors had hitherto been, one felt inclined to anticipate the worst; and there seemed so little prospect of succeeding in *anything*, that it became a question whether the point of ceremony might not be the best to break off upon, since it would involve no article of ulterior negotiation, but be a good mode of asserting our independence, without making other matters worse than they were before.

"It was curious to observe the difference between the instructions received from the government, and the recommendations emanating from the Court of Directors. The former implied that we went simply in search of whatever we could pick up, and that performance of the ceremony was to be regarded in no other view than as it affected the question of profit or loss. The Company said, 'Have most regard to the effect that the embassy is to produce at Canton; complain of the conduct of the local authorities to our trade; and make no concessions, in point of ceremony or reception, which appear calculated to diminish the national respectability of the English at that place.' Now as the welfare of the Company's trade was really the chief object of the embassy, it was fair to conclude that the Company was the party most likely to give the best advice, their reasonings being founded on their past knowledge and experience. Distant as Peking was from the seat of our trade, the effect of the mission at Canton was of more consequence than its mere nominal reception at court; and less was to be gained by a servile compliance with the demands of the imperial government (which,



as in the case of the Dutch, would only aggravate our ill-treatment), than by a manly appeal to the justice of the emperor against the insolence and extortions of his officers at Canton, and by a decent maintenance of our national independence. The Chinese are so ignorant of foreign nations, and therefore so illiberal, that their good opinion, and consequent good offices, are not to be gained by undue concessions in essential points. These they always regard as necessary acts of deference to their immense superiority, and therefore nothing extraordinary; while a contrary line of conduct, tending to dispel their absurd illusions, causes them to consider us on a footing of greater equality. At the same time, none but the most ignorant or wrotheaded would ever, in the first instance, withhold from them that conciliatory tone of demeanor and language, a failing in which lowers us to a level with the Chinese themselves." pp. 52—57.

Thus it was determined, "to consider the matter entirely as a question of expediency," to manage 'by hook or by crook,' as they best could. This they did; and thus, A. D. 1816, on the 28th of August, in the dead of night, the embassy found the gates of Peking shut against them; at dawn of day, on the 29th they had attained their 'destination;' and on the same day says our author, "we set off on our return, *at four in the afternoon*, nearly in the same manner as we had come."

This was indeed the noble reward of expediency! No wonder the ambassador and many of his companions became sick. Many of the party returned, as they went, in carts: "the motion was bearable till we came on the paved road, when the jolting became intolerable; it was a repeated dislocation of every part of the frame; each jolt seemed sufficient to have destroyed life, which yet remained to undergo the dreadful repetition. The elements combined with the imperial displeasure to annoy us; the rain fell in torrents; not, however, so violently as to deter the spectators from indulging their curiosity, by thrusting lanterns into the chairs and carts to have a full view of our persons. I certainly never felt so irritated in my life. To be exposed to such indecent curiosity, while suffering considerable pain from the jolting, was too much for the best tempers to bear patiently, and produced in me something not far removed from frenzy." Such were the feelings of Mr. (now the right honorable) Henry Ellis, as described in his Journal by himself at that time. "The pomp of imperial favor no longer attended us," says Mr. Abel; "the crowd of mandarins and soldiers, that had hitherto attended us, disappeared, and were not replaced by a single responsible person. \* \* \* The carriage with the sick was obliged to stop all night on the road, near Peking, in consequence of not being supplied either with guides or



torch-bearers. Many casualties had occurred on the journey. Several of the baggage-wagons had been upset, and much of the baggage was injured. But this was a slight grievance. One of his lordship's servants was nearly killed by the overturning of his cart, through the carelessness of his driver; receiving in the fall a severe contusion of the brain, the effect of which still incapacitates him for his usual avocations. When we were somewhat recovered from our fatigues, and looked back on the occurrences of the last two days, we seemed rather to have awaked from a dream, than to have experienced any circumstances of real existence. It was impossible to link them together in any probable chain of cause and effect. We could only conjecture that we had been hurried to and from Yuenming Yuen, and subjected to all kinds of indignity and inconvenience, to suite the will of a capricious despot." pp. 112, 113.

Mr. Davis, writing five-and-twenty years subsequent to those occurrences, has told the story in a somewhat different mood—evidently showing that the scenes were not obliterated from his memory, and he has succeeded in giving to the descriptions something of that ridiculous air which characterized the movement to and from Peking. John Gilpin's race was nothing compared with this, and we are almost surprised that Mr. Davis did not throw his narrative into verse. Even in its present shape, it is worth reading, and we quote it entire.

"August 25th.—Great exertions were made in the morning to leave Tungchau as early as possible, after a delayed residence of eight days from our first arrival. The baggage and presents were sent off first, and at about half-past four in the afternoon our party set out, being determined not to leave the *impedimenta* behind, as had been the case in coming up the Pei ho. As the two officers of the guard and myself were to ride, I had requested the mandarins overnight to let us be supplied with tolerable horses; but when these were produced, they turned out to be in a state of utter impossibility. I walked over to Kwáng, and remonstrated with him, upon which he affected not to know that the animals were so bad. Cháng tájin then kindly offered me his own horse, saying that he should go in his chair; and I gladly accepted it, as, though bad enough, this beast was greatly superior to the former tender. The Chinese breed of horses is confessedly one of the very worst, and the same may be said of all their domestic quadrupeds, excepting pigs and asses. Being kept alive on the smallest possible quantity of sustenance, they naturally degenerate in size; but the pig is the great save-all, and as he lives upon refuse, he pays well for his keeping about the house or cottage; while the ass likewise thrives upon what would starve a horse or cow. I seldom or never saw any donkeys in the south, but near Peking we remarked that they were a particularly fine variety, and perhaps might account for the goodness of the mules, which are also a superior breed.

“There was something diverting in the exclamation of despair with which the ambassador’s London coachman viewed the four Chinese Bucephali that were presented to him for the purpose of being harnessed to the carriage. He had prepared everything with as much care and pains as for a birthday at St. James’s,—the horses only were wanting; and when they appeared in the shape of four small rough ponies, he naturally cried out—‘Lord, sir, these *cats* will never do!’ ‘But they *must* do!’ was the reply, for nothing better existed in the whole empire. The collars of the English harness hung down like mandarin necklaces, and the whole of the caparison sat like a loose gown. By dint of ‘taking in’ to an extent that had never been foreseen or provided for, this unworthy team were (no doubt very much to their own surprise) attached to the handsome barouche that was destined to roll on the granite road between Tungchau and Peking. An English carriage should never be sent to China without the horses to draw it. In our progress towards the great ‘northern capital’ (the literal meaning of *Pe king*) we first of all proceeded to the same gate of Tungchau that we had entered on the occasion of the earliest conference with duke Ho. Leaving this now upon our right without entering it, we skirted the high walls of the town, which were lined with spectators, and soon came to a broad road of hewn granite, which was evidently very old, and in so ruined a state that it might have been referred to the days of *Yau* and *Shun*. This road, or rather causeway over the low flats, extended to the gates of Peking, and though the ambassador’s carriage certainly did get on by dint of the coachman’s steadiness and skill, its strength and springs were greatly tried by the formidable cavities which the wheels occasionally encountered, and which gave it the motion of a ship in a heavy cross sea.

“A stone bridge of three arches, at the distance of rather more than a mile from Tungchau, crossed the Pei ho, or a river running into it, in this place a very inconsiderable stream. From the centre of this bridge I reconnoitered the country round. Behind us was Tungchau, with its conspicuous pagoda, or Buddhist steeple, and encircled by its high and embattled wall. On each side lay a flat country, studded here and there with woody clumps, inclosing the low dwelling-houses of the Chinese, which are surrounded mostly by walls, and consist of houses of all ranks, from the mansion of the high official magnate, to the country-box of the Peking cockney. Before us, to the north-west, lay the imperial city, the residence of the absolute monarch of a third of the human race. It is situated very nearly under the fortieth parallel of north latitude, in common with Naples and Madrid in Europe, and Philadelphia in North America, which last it resembles in climate.

“Peking has been the fixed capital of China ever since the reign of Yung-ló, of the *Ming* race, by whom the Mongols were expelled. Although situated on the northern confines of China Proper, it is central with reference to the whole empire, including Tartary. The tract in which it stands is sandy and barren, but the grand canal is admirably adapted to the purpose

of feeding its vast population with the produce of more fertile provinces and districts. The most ancient portion of Peking is that area to the north which is now called the Tartar city, or city of *nine gates*, the actual number of its entrances. To the south is another inclosure, less strictly guarded, as it does not contain, like the other, the emperor's residence. The whole circumference of the two combined is not less than twenty-five miles within the walls and independently of suburbs. A very large portion of the centre of the northern city is occupied and monopolised by the emperor, with his palaces, gardens, &c., which are surrounded by their own wall, and form what is called 'the prohibited city.' What Rome was to Europe, Peking is, or has been, to the larger portion of Asia, especially when it became the seat of Zenghis and Kublai Khan, the masters of the eastern world. While the territory of Rome, however, has degenerated into the few square leagues that constitute the patrimony of St. Peter, Peking maintains the greater portion of its ancient sovereignty in an integral state. The former city has shrunk into a corner of the area comprised by its ancient wall; while Peking has doubled its original extent, within a *new* and additional wall, and possesses considerable suburbs without the walls. It was naturally with feelings of considerable interest that we approached this singular place.

"At the distance of about six miles from Tungchau, our cavalcade, which like most large bodies moved slowly, halted, as it was beginning to grow dark, for refreshment. The place at which we alighted was for all the world just like the stable-yard of an inn, and the knight of La Mancha himself would never have taken it for a castle. On a table in the middle of this yard stood a most uninviting repast, which some of our party very properly denominated 'a mess of broken victuals.' The principal part of the entertainment consisted of half-plucked, untrussed, fowls, in a boiled state, and altogether so nasty, that few, if any, of our party could be induced to touch them; and there was plenty of water to be had in wooden buckets. What seemed to make this unseemly treat the more inexcusable was the fact, that two of our principal conductors were with us, and therefore could not plead ignorance of its nature. Some of the Chinese, however, had such elevated notions of English refinement, that they supposed, or at least said, that it was in conformity with 'the customs of our country.'

"As the kinchái stated that we could not arrive at Yuenming yuen before the next morning, I felt no desire to pass the whole night in the saddle, and exchanged my horse for one of the wretched little Chinese tilted carts. But we had not proceeded half a mile before I had abundant reason to regret the choice, for the convulsive throes of this primitive machine, without springs, on the ruined granite road, produced an effect little short of lingering death; and the only remedy was to get out as often as possible and walk. Our expectations had been raised by Kwáng's assurance that the gates of Peking would be kept open beyond the usual hour for our reception; and when we had passed on for about half an hour through a handsome suburb, containing shops whose fronts were richly carved and gilded, we actually reached the

eastern gate towards midnight. But what was the disappointment and indignation of the whole party, when the cavalcade, instead of entering the gate, turned sharp round to the right, and began skirting the city wall on the outside! I was excessively irritated at this moment by the obtrusive curiosity of the people, who had provided themselves with multitudes of little paper lanterns, some of which were thrust forward very unceremoniously toward<sup>s</sup> our persons. I was at length obliged to seize one or two of these and put them out, after which the annoyance in some degree ceased. The crowd, as might be expected, were by no means so orderly as at Tientsin, but partook of the licentious and blackguard character of the rabble of a great capital. The soldiers, however, treated them very cavalierly, and made good use of their staves, whips, and sheathed swords—

‘With many a stiff thwack, many a bang,  
Stout crab-tree and old iron rang.’

After a tedious passage round the north side of Peking, we reached one of the western gates, and came upon the high road to *Yuenming yuen*. The distance was quite inconsiderable, but our average progress was a foot pace, and day began to dawn before we had attained our destination. During the darkness I and several others were separated from the ambassador and commissioners; but after a wretched night we were glad to find ourselves about daybreak at *Háitién*, close to *Yuenming yuen*, in the extensive range of buildings intended for our residence.

“August 29th.—On issuing from my Scythian plaustrum, more dead than alive, I found two of the gentlemen of the embassy pacing up and down in the open court or inclosure before the building, while a number of mandarins were staring at them. Some of these at length showed us the range of apartments destined for us, and, tired with the night’s journey, we threw ourselves down to sleep, as it happened, in the ambassador’s room. We were presently, however, awakened by the arrival of his lordship, accompanied by a number of the suite, and listened with surprise to the history of their most unexpected adventures at the emperor’s palace. It had evidently been the intention of the mandarins to separate as many of the party as possible from the ambassador and the commissioners, in order to effect what now, for the first time, appeared to be the object of hurrying us forward during the whole night. The carriage was conducted beyond *Háitién* to the immediate vicinity of the imperial residence, and, as soon as it stopped, (which was before five o’clock in the morning,) *Kwáng tájin* made his appearance and requested the inmates to alight. The ambassador naturally desired to be conducted to his hotel, or lodging; but, to the astonishment of all the English assembled, several of whom had by this time collected round the carriage, the mandarins very earnestly urged their immediately proceeding, for a short time, to a conference with duke Ho. The party then were conducted to an apartment on the other side of the court before which the carriage had stopped. Here the whole truth broke upon them at once. From the great number of mandarins in their full dresses of ceremony, including princes of<sup>e</sup>



the blood, wearing their circular badges, it became evident that this was the moment of an imperial audience; and that the ambassador and commissioners had been inveigled by the most unworthy artifices, and the most indecent haste, to be carried before the emperor in their present unprepared state. They were presently informed that his majesty had changed the day of audience from to-morrow to this day, and that duke Ho was waiting to conduct them at once into his presence!

"The ambassador pleaded that, without his credentials, and the letter he was charged with from his sovereign, this was impossible; requesting at the same time that it might be stated he was ill from the effects of the journey, and required some rest. Duke Ho presently appeared in person, and urged his lordship to proceed direct to the emperor, who was waiting to give him audience. It was in vain that every argument was repeated; the duke's earnestness only seemed to increase with opposition, until he at length forgot himself so far as to gripe his lordship's arm violently, while one of the lads of Moukden stepped up at the same time. The ambassador immediately shook them off, and behaved with great dignity and composure at this trying moment; telling the officer of the guard, who, like Gregory in the play, seemed inclined to 'remember his swashing blow,' that no swords must be drawn. The highest indignation was naturally expressed, and a fixed determination to proceed to no audience in such a manner. The party at length retired, with the appearance of an understanding that the audience should take place on the morrow, as before agreed upon. The emperor's physician was soon after dispatched to see his excellency.

"The crowd of mandarins had in the meanwhile displayed a very indifferent specimen of their court breeding, by crowding upon the English party, and examining their persons and dress with the most unceremonious curiosity; and another strange scene took place as the ambassador was quitting the room, for, when the crowd of idlers, spurred on by their inquisitiveness, pressed on in such a manner as to impede the doorway, duke Ho snatched a whip, with which he belabored them handsomely on all sides. The courtly appanage (some of them with yellow girdles) dispersed like a flock of sheep. When his excellency reached our intended dwelling, they crowded in like manner into the large room, and peeped through the windows of his private apartment, making holes with their fingers in the colored paper windows; but when the ambassador intreated some of our party to clear the place of these intruders, they fled out at the entrance the moment they perceived in what a summary mode the writ of ejection was about to be served on them.

"On first returning to us at Háitien, his excellency told us that he had successfully resisted the violent conduct of the Chinese, but it was impossible to say what they might do next. Shortly afterwards, it was intimated to us by Cháng, that the emperor was in a towering passion, and that we were to go back directly to Tungchau. This certainly was a barbarous, not to say brutal, measure, considering that we had only just arrived from a most fatiguing night journey; but I was not altogether sorry to hear the announce-



ment. Whatever might have been the opinion of one or two persons on the subject of the ceremony, there could be no difference of sentiment on the present occasion. The insult offered had been so gross, and so completely developed the disposition of the Peking court, as to make it evident that we were to expect nothing in the way of favors. In the meanwhile, a most elegant repast was served up by way of breakfast, consisting of the greatest delicacies, and some really fine grapes and other fruit, laid out on porcelain of the richest description. This formed a singular contrast with our bait of the preceding night in the stable-yard, and the difference between our treatment, when *in* and *out* of favor, was remarkable. A mandarin from the 'general of the nine gates,' (a sort of prætorian prefect,) came to hasten our departure, saying that 'a million of men obeyed his orders.'

"When the baggage, of which very little had been unloaded, was ready, we set off on our return at four in the afternoon, nearly in the same manner as we had come, except that the ambassador's carriage was given up to the sick, and chairs used instead. The daylight in the early part of our journey enabled us to take a good view of the lofty walls of Peking as we skirted them, and some of the party provided themselves with fragments of the blue bricks which compose it. When darkness came on our miseries commenced, and I may safely say that I never passed so wretched a night, except perhaps the one immediately preceding. We were rattled and jolted in a horrible manner, along the old granite road, which was harder, if possible, than the emperor's heart. To be placed in one of these Chinese carts, and obliged to sit just over the axle-tree, without the intervention of a spring, was the next thing to being pounded in a mortar. We had scarcely the alternative of a walk by the side of these 'infernal machines,' for it rained most violently soon after dark, and the road was inundated. Rather, however, than be shaken the whole way, I jumped out and attempted to walk or rather wade through the holes and puddles, which from the darkness were not easily avoided. Some of our party returned by the way they came, on the outside of the walls of Tungchau; but my charioteer stopped at the gate until it was opened, and after driving through a considerable portion of the town, carried me out at another gate. Nothing was to be seen, for it was nearly dark, and the inhabitants were at rest. The day soon afterwards began to dawn, and at half past four I reached our boats, where only a few of the party had arrived." *Vol. I pp. 141—158.*

Never before did "royal embassy" move in such a plight; and we cannot wonder that Mr. Davis should desire that the year of such ignominy should be forgotten. However much of discomfort and chagrin it may have caused the ambassador and gentlemen who came direct from the court of London, to the members of the factory the mission certainly did afford an agreeable change from the dull monotony of Canton, and a very excellent opportunity for reading "the sealed book." Mr. Davis has done well in sending out, at this time, these two volumes. We have read them, and no doubt many others

will read them, with much pleasure and advantage. We recommend them to all who desire to gain accurate information of this country. We may have occasion to refer to them again, but will not extend this notice further than to add two short observations. The first is one that had often struck our friend, Mr. Davis, and we give it in his own words. "On looking forward to accompanying an embassy to Peking from the neighborhood of Canton, which lies at the immense distance of seventeen degrees (the difference between Edinburgh and Madrid), it was natural to expect a considerable disparity between China to the north, and China to the south. What was our surprise, therefore, to find that there really exists scarcely the least dissimilarity in the character of the people, in their customs, in their dress, or in any single circumstance whatever," not "even in their complexion." Vol. I., p. 185. Our second observation is in the form of a request, that he will be kind enough in future to substitute the plain English word officer, for *mandarin*, and his excellency, or some equivalent, for the little understood *tájin*.

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ART. III. *Notices of the Pei ho, from Tientsin to the vicinity of Peking, of the avenue to the capital, and of the road to Jehu, or the Hot stream.*

PEKING—the northern capital, so called in contradistinction to Nanking, or southern capital—is situated near the western extremity of an immense plain, distant to the northwest, say one hundred and fifty miles from the anchorage for ships, at the mouth of the Pei ho. Barrow says the distance is 170 miles from the entrance of the river to the city of Tungchau; but measuring in a right line, on the chart accompanying Staunton's Account of Macartney's embassy, the distance is only 108 common English miles. From Tungchau to Peking the distance is twelve miles.

On the 9th of August, 1840, the Wellesley anchored off the mouth of this river, in lat.  $38^{\circ} 55' 30''$  N., and long.  $118^{\circ}$  E., with six fathoms at low tides.

H. B. M. ship *Alceste*, captain Murray Maxwell, bearing the right honorable lord Anherst, ambassador extraordinary, minister

plenipotentiary, &c., anchored off the mouth of this river on the 28th of July, 1816, in five fathoms, about lat.  $38^{\circ} 58' N.$ , and long.  $117^{\circ} 57' E.$

H. B. M. ship *Lion*, captain sir Erasmus Gower, having on board the earl of Macartney, ambassador extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, &c., anchored near the same place on the 25th of July, 1793.

From the writings of those who were connected with these three missions, and from native maps, we shall bring together such information as seems most likely to interest our readers, at a moment when another visit to the north may be expected. Staunton, Barrow, Ellis, Davis, and Abel are the authors from whom most of our information is derived.

“The rise and fall of the tides, at the *Lion's* anchorage were about eight or nine feet. They ebbed and flowed irregularly and from every point of the compass; but the strength of the flood tide was from the southeast, and of the ebb from the northwest. On the sixth of August (being the day of the new moon), the flood tide made at nine hours and forty minutes in the morning; it rose ten feet, and was high water at one o'clock; and remained without turning till four in the afternoon. The wind was then east, and moderate. There was no perceptible difference in the observation of the tide on the following day.” Staunton, vol. II., p. 79.

The line of coast, from that point where the Great Wall terminates in the sea, lat.  $40^{\circ} 4' N.$ , long.  $120^{\circ} 2' E.$ , runs southwest till to the south of the river, where it trends first southward and then eastward. In clear weather the forts and a pagoda, near the river's mouth, are visible from the anchorage 12 or 14 miles due east. At the mouth of the river is a bar, stretching north-northeast and south-southwest, over which, at low water, the depth is not more than three or four feet, and which in many places is nearly or quite dry. The Madagascar, on the 11th of August, 1840, had twelve feet at spring tides. Lieutenant Campbell, in 1793, found “that a course of west by north, according to the compass, led up the best channel, in a line with the fort which stands on the southwest side of the entrance into the river, which at its mouth was about one-third of a mile in width, and three fathoms in depth at low water.” Upon the bar, and within it, Staunton says the water is thick and sandy, although outside it is remarkably green and clear. He found the bar divided into a number of sandy banks, lying in various directions, but so high and so close to each other as to prevent the passage, even of small vessels, except at

high water. Immediately within the bar, the water deepened to three or four fathoms. The river was there about five hundred yards in width. Mr. Gutzlaff, who visited Tientsin in a Chinese vessel, in Sep., 1831, says "the river has no regular tides, but constantly flows into the sea with more or less rapidity." *Chi. Rep.*, vol. I., p. 136.

On its southern bank, or the left of the entrance, is the small village of Tungkú. Its situation is low and swampy, and the ground in its vicinity is covered, in summer, with the *Arundo phragmites*, a long and not altogether useless reed.

From this village the vessels first move almost due north for three or four miles, then turning westward and southward, 'making a complete elbow,' they move against the current, till nearly due west from Tungkú they reach Síkú (Seekoo); thence turning again westward and northward, and making another elbow, they arrive at Tákú; and thus on, in a zigzag course, they wind their way to Tientsin, a distance of forty miles in a right line, but more than twice that following the river's channel.

Dr. Abel says, no country in the world can afford fewer objects of interest to the traveler, than the banks of the river between the sea and Tientsin: the land is marshy and sterile, the inhabitants are poor and squalid, their habitations mean, dirty, and dilapidated; and the native productions of the soil are few and unattractive. The banks of the river, during his first day's journey, were not much above its level; the country beyond them was low, exhibiting a dreary waste, unbroken by marks of cultivation. Patches of millet, interspersed with a species of bean, occasionally surrounded mud-huts, on the immediate margin of the river. During the second day's journey, the country gradually, though slowly, improved. The land along the banks, bears the strongest marks of recent formation; consisting of clay and sand, in nearly equal proportions, and being free from the smallest pebble. The beds and shells, alternating with strata of earth, of unequal thickness, mark its periodical and unequal accumulation by the soil, which is brought down by the river at different seasons. The debris of the mountains (situated on the north\* and west) afford, no doubt, the materials of its accumulation. *Amherst's Embassy*, pp. 76, 79.

Referring to this part of the river, Staunton says its banks are higher than the adjacent plains; accordingly, large quantities of earth were placed along its sides, in order immediately to fill up any

\* The Pei ho takes its rise in two branches, about lat. 41° 30' on the north of the Great Wall; one due north from Peking, the other more to the westward.



breach which from time to time might be made in them by inundations. In his second day's traveling, a considerable inclosure was, for the first time, perceived, resembling a gentleman's park. This was the residence of the chief of a district. His dwelling was distinguished by treble gates, and by two poles erected near them, each forty feet high, destined to bear ensigns of dignity by day, and lanterns by night. Within his inclosures were seen several buildings, a variety of trees, and some sheep and horses. Hitherto he had seen few cattle of any kind. To his view the fields exhibited "a high state of cultivation," generally covered with Barbadoes millet, growing ten or twelve feet high, and the lowest calculation of its increase was an hundred fold. The houses had the appearance of being built of mud, as at the mouth of the river; but, on a closer inspection, the walls were found to be made of bricks ill-burnt, or dried in the sun. On one side of the river was a large grove of high and wide spreading pines; near and amongst which were monuments of stone, erected to the memory of persons buried underneath. On the opposite bank were the stacks of salt, estimated at six hundred millions of pounds in weight, and of which every body has heard. This salt was in bags. Similar masses were seen by Abel, which in most instances, however, was loose, covered with bamboo matting. These stacks were in sight at Tientsin, the general emporium of the northern provinces, 'built,' says Staunton, 'at the confluence of two rivers, from which it rises in a gentle slope.' One of these two flows down from near Peking, the other comes from a more southern region. A third flows in from the south, forming a communication between Tientsin and the Grand canal.

The practicability of marching from the coast to Tientsin, we are unable to determine from any information in our possession. Infantry no doubt could easily move across the plain, but artillery probably could not—for we *suppose* (from what we know of other parts of the country) that ditches and small canals run in almost every direction, and that the only roads are narrow foot-paths. Staunton says, the governor of the province, who awaited the arrival of the ambassador at Takú, came to Tientsin from thence, over land, by a shorter route than was described by the windings of the river. Ellis mentions, in his Journal, while at Síkú, 'the carts on two wheels,' as justifying the complaints that have been made of them. He says also, that he 'was surprised with the size of the Chinese horses, having been led to expect that their height did not exceed that of small ponies; on the contrary, they were not inferior in that respect to the generality of Arab

horses: they are, however, coarse and ill-shaped, and promise neither strength nor action.' Davis has given quite a different sketch. Vol. I., pp. 124, 142. The reader must decide which of the two, Ellis or Davis, is the most correct in description.

Judging from all that we have read of Tientsin, we presume it is, in its general features, not unlike the other great cities of China. The present city appears to be built on a rising ground, though on every side the country falls into a perfect flat, like the sea, presenting one extensive plain terminated only by the horizon. 'If fine buildings and striking localities are required to give interest to a scene, this has no claims; but, on the other hand, if the gradual crowding of junks till they become innumerable, a vast population, buildings though not elegant, yet regular and peculiar, careful and successful cultivation, can supply those deficiencies, the entrance to Tientsin will not be without attractions to the traveler.' So writes Mr. Ellis. Barrow describes the same scene in similar terms: "the crowds of large vessels, lying close together along the sides of the river; the various kinds of craft passing and repassing; the town, manufactories, and warehouses, extending on each bank, as far as the eye could reach, indicated a spirit of commerce, far beyond anything we had hitherto met with: The large vessels, the small craft, the boats, the shores, the walls surrounding the houses, the roofs, were all covered with spectators. Our barges, being retarded in the narrow passages among the shipping, were at least two hours in reaching the head of the town. During the whole time the population stood in the water, the front rank up to the middle, to get a peep at the strangers. Hitherto, among the spectators, there had generally appeared full as many of the fair sex as of the other; and the elderly dames, in particular, had been so curious as to dip their little stumps into the water, in order to have a peep into the barges, as they glided slowly along; but here, among the whole crowd, not a single female was visible. Although the day was exceedingly sultry, the thermometer of Fahrenheit being 88° in the shade, as a mutual accommodation, their heads were all uncovered, and their bald pates exposed to the scorching rays of the sun. It was an uncommon spectacle, to see so many bouze-like heads, stuck as close together, tier above tier, as in Hogarth's group, intended to display the difference between character and caricature; but it lacked the variety of countenance which this artist has, in an inimitable manner, displayed in his picture."

Tientsin, and the ground between it and the anchorage for foreign ships, may soon become a scene of great interest. For many

months past the Chinese have been directing their attention to that spot; have thrown up numerous and strong defenses; and have there assembled large bodies of troops. The scale, on which these works have been conducted, may be conjectured from what has been found at Canton, Amoy, Chusan, and Chinhái. The site being nearer the capital than the above named places, it becomes naturally a source of deeper interest, and ere it can be reached by the invading forces, will have been made very strong. Battery after battery will have been erected, and a variety of means devised to render the channel of the river impracticable. If attacked, however, we know what must be the fate of all these defenses. The lines once broken, and consternation excited, the capital will become the next object.

Above Tientsin the river is gradually contracted in its dimensions, and the stream becomes more powerful. The tide, of which the flood had aided the progress of the yachts conveying Macartney's embassy, ceased about thirty miles beyond the city. The embassy was six days in passing from Tientsin to Tungchau; and it was not until the fourth day that "some high blue mountains were seen rising from the northwest." On this small branch of the river, within a distance of ninety miles, Barrow estimated that there were floating not less than 100,000 souls. As the embassy advanced, the country began to assume a less uniform appearance, being now broken into hill and dale. Few trees appeared, except large willows on the banks, and knots of elms or firs before the houses of distinguished men, and the temples—both of which were generally found at the head of each village. More grain was cultivated here than on the plains near the mouth of the river. Different sorts of kidney-beans, and some patches of buck-wheat, also, were observed, and a species of nettle, the *Urtica nivea*, of which cloth is manufactured. Considerable tracts of pasture or meadow land intervened between the villages, on which were seen a few small cattle, and some of the broad-tailed sheep.

Here may be noted—what all the travelers seem to have omitted, that the Pei ho enters the sea, or gulf, through two channels. The embassies ascended the southern one. The northern is marked on native maps as being broader than the other, and runs nearly parallel to it, until some miles above Tientsin, where the two unite. On one of our Chinese maps this northern channel is forked, one branch coming from the Pei ho, say thirty miles below Tungchau, and the other twenty miles lower down. This northern channel (probably a marshy expanse) is impracticable for boats of any considerable size.

The city of Tungchau stands on the southern side of the river, by

the water of which one of its sides is washed, the others are defended by a broad wet ditch. The principal streets are straight, paved with broad flag-stones, having a raised foot-path on each side. The buildings are such as are common in other cities of similar size. The suburbs are extensive; and the adjacent country for several miles around, is level and fertile. Mr. Davis seems to represent the city as being a mile and a half distant from the river, which he describes as being very inferior to Tientsin.

The avenue, or great road to the capital, lies across an open country, perfectly level, sandy, and ill-cultivated. The middle part of the road, for the width of fifteen to twenty feet, is paved with granite slabs from six to sixteen feet in length, and about four feet broad. Each one of these enormous flag-stones must have been brought at least sixty miles: "the nearest mountains," says Barrow, "where quarries of granite are found, being those that divide China Proper from Mantchou Tartary, near the Great wall." On each side of this granite pavement is a road unpaved, wide enough for carriages to pass upon it. In many places the road is bordered with trees, particularly willows of a very uncommon growth. A temple, on the right side of the road, and a bridge of white marble, having the balustrade ornamented with figures, meant to represent lions or other animals, cut out of the same material, were the only objects that attracted any notice, until the walls and lofty gates of the capital appeared in view. Barrow's account of Macartney's advance to the capital is amusing, differing wholly from that given by Mr. Davis of Amherst and his suite. With the first embassy everything was "grand and magnificent," wearing a pleasing aspect; with the other all was "mean and villanous," disgusting and detestable, in the extreme. Compare an extract in the preceding article with the following from Barrow's pen:

"According to the arrangement, on the 21st of August, about 3 o'clock in the morning, we were prepared to set out, but could scarcely be said to be fairly in motion till five; and before we had cleared the city of Tungehau, it was past six o'clock. From this city to the capital, I may venture to say, the road never before exhibited so motley a group. In front marched about three thousand porters, carrying six hundred packages; some of which were so large and heavy, as to require thirty-two bearers. With these were mixed a proportionate number of inferior officers, each having the charge and superintendence of a division. Next followed eighty-five wagons, and thirty-nine hand-carts, each with one wheel, loaded with wine, porter, and other European provisions, ammunition, and such heavy articles as were not liable to be broken. Eight light field-pieces, which were among the presents



for the emperor, closed this part of the procession. After these paraded the Tartar legate, and several officers from the court, with their numerous attendants; some on horseback, some in chairs, and others on foot. Then followed the ambassador's guard in wagons, the servants, musicians, and mechanics, also in wagons; the gentlemen of the suite on horseback, the ambassador, the minister plenipotentiary, his son, and the interpreter, in four ornamented chairs; the rest of the suite in small covered carriages on two wheels, not unlike, in appearance, to our funeral hearses, but only about half the length; and, last of all, Wáng and Chau, with their attendants, closed this motley procession. Though the distance was only twelve miles, it was thought advisable, by our conductors, to halt for breakfast, about half-way; for, as heavy bodies move slowly, what with the delay and confusion in first getting into order, and the frequent stoppages on the road, we found it was eight o'clock before the whole of the cavalcade had reached the half-way house. Here we had a most sumptuous breakfast of roast pork and venison, rice and made dishes, eggs, tea, milk, and a variety of fruits served up on masses of ice. The porters and the heavy baggage moved forward, without halting; and having ended our comfortable repast, we followed without loss of time. We had scarcely proceeded three miles, till we found the sides of the road lined with spectators on horseback, on foot, in small carriages similar to those we rode in, in carts, wagons, and chairs. In the last were Chinese ladies; but, having gauze curtains at the sides and front, we could see little of them. Several well-looking women, in long silken robes, with a great number, of children were in the small carriages. These we understood to be Tartars. A file of soldiers now moved along with the procession, on each side of the road, armed with whips, which they continually exercised, in order to keep off the crowd, that increased as we approached the capital, and, at length, was so great as to obstruct the road. We observed, however, that though the soldiers were very active and noisy in brandishing their whips, they only struck them against the ground, and never let them fall upon the people. Indeed, a Chinese crowd is not so tumultuous and unruly as it generally is elsewhere. The excessive heat of the weather, the dustiness of the road, the closeness of the carriages, and the slow manner in which we moved along, would have made this short journey almost insupportable, but from the novelty of the scene, the smiles, the grins, the gestures of the multitude, and, above all, the momentary expectation of entering the greatest city on the surface of the globe." *Pages 59—61.*

Du Halde places Peking in lat.  $39^{\circ} 55' N.$ ; and long.  $116^{\circ} 25' E.$ , about  $3^{\circ} 30'$  east of Canton. For a full account of 'the northern capital,' the reader is referred to vol. II., pages 433—443, and 481—499. That account is accompanied by a map, on which are indicated the most notable places and objects in and about the city, and of the garden of Yuenming yuen, distant eight or ten miles west and northwest from the city. One of the rivulets, called the Tunghwui, by which the city is supplied with water, is also marked on the map.

On the 3d of September, 1793, Macartney and his suite set off from Peking to Jeho 執河 or the Hot stream, the ambassador traveling in their European carriages. From the mouth of the Pei ho, the course to the capital is northwest; from thence to Jeho it is northeasterly, the last place being nearly due north from the first, say 170 miles. The road and adjoining scenery on the first part of the route, were quite similar to what had before been seen between Tungchau and Peking. Early in the first day's journey, a river was crossed, narrow, but deep enough to be navigated by small boats, of which a considerable number was seen upon it. Its course was to the south and east, uniting with the Pei ho not far from Tungchau. Most of the hills passed by in the second day's journey had something peculiar in their form and position, each standing on its own base and rising singly from the plain, in which they were scattered about in disorder. Tobacco was growing on the low grounds. In the third day's journey, the population diminished a little, and the roads were so steep in some places that it was necessary to haul the carriage empty over them. The scenery was romantic and pleasing, wild goats and wild horses were seen scampering along the hills. Lowest down in the beds of the rivers were seen, first sandstone, then coarse grained limestone, then indurated clay, and masses of granite on the highest mountain tops. Perpendicular veins of white spar, and sometimes blue and white, were seen. Over the narrow rivers, bridges had been thrown upon caissons of wattles, filled with stones. In the morning of the fourth day's journey, the Great wall was in view, and approached by a steep ascent, where the road passed over the summit of a range of hills, in most parts inaccessible. In many places the walls were decayed and dilapidated. On the north of the wall, in Mantchouria, the travelers found themselves in the region of wild beasts, tigers, wolves, hares, &c. During the seventh or last day's journey, the ambassador and suite passed a perpendicular rock, more than two hundred feet high, and wider at the top than at the base. "The ascent to Tartary is such, that some parts of it have been ascertained to be fifteen thousand feet above the surface of the Yellow sea." Amidst these high grounds, and a little beyond the perpendicular rock the mountains receding somewhat from each other, is the valley of Jeho, the summer residence of his imperial majesty. Between this and Peking, and nearly at equal distances, are six palaces with gardens for the emperor's accommodation, when traveling from one residence to the other.

ART. IV. *Topography of Chekiang; extent of the province, its population, subdivisions, rivers, lakes, mountains, productions, &c.*

SEVERAL considerations conspire, at the present moment, to render this province one of the most interesting portions of the empire. Rich, populous, and very productive, it has recently become the scene of contest between two great empires, and many of its islands and some of its strongest military positions have already been wrested from the jurisdiction of their old master. And yet this is but the opening scene. Chekiang too, in olden times, was the theatre of great events. In or near one of its chief cities, the modern traveler is pointed to the tomb of that king who, according to tradition, drained off the waters from the earth after the deluge. Near its modern capital, terminates the Grand canal, which crosses seven degrees of latitude, affording one of the greatest inland channels of navigation ever formed by the hands of man. It is not, however, to the history, but to the topography of the province that we have now to invite the attention of our readers; and we commence with this, rather than with the province of Chili, because it is at present the point to which the public mind is so much directed.

The name *Che-kiang* means the winding or crooked river—or the country of the meandering stream; such, at least, is the signification given by some Chinese authors, which seems to indicate that they imagine the course of this river to be unusually crooked.

The province of Chekiang, as laid down on native maps, presents a circular form, extending from latitude  $27^{\circ} 20'$  to  $31^{\circ} 20'$  N., and from long.  $1^{\circ} 40'$  to  $6^{\circ} 30'$  E. of Peking, and includes the principal islands of the Chusan archipelago. These limits correspond nearly to those given by Du Halde. On the north it is bounded by the province of Kiángsú; on the east, by the sea; on the south, by Fukien; and on the west, by Kiángsí and Anhwei.

By Macartney, the province was computed to contain 39,150 square miles, and 25,056,000 Eng. acres. Its area is a little less than that of the state of Tennessee or of Kentucky in the United States, a little more than that of Portugal, one third larger than Scotland or Ireland, and nearly twice the size of Denmark, or of the island of Ceylon.

Its population, according to the last census, taken by imperial authority, amounts to 26,256,784 souls, or 671 inhabitants to a square mile.

It is subdivided into eleven departments, and seventy-eight districts, the names of which are comprised in the following list. The latitudes and longitudes are from Du Halde, and indicate the situation of the chief city in each department.

### I. 杭州府 *Hángchau fú*; or the

Department of *Hángchau*, includes nine districts.

Lat.  $30^{\circ} 20' 20''$  N., and long.  $3^{\circ} 39' 4''$  E. of Peking, and  $120^{\circ} 4' 4''$  E. of Greenwich.

|      |            |      |            |
|------|------------|------|------------|
| 1 錢唐 | Tsientáng, | 6 臨安 | Lín'án,    |
| 2 仁和 | Jinhò,     | 7 於潛 | Yütsien,   |
| 3 海寧 | Háining,   | 8 新城 | Sinching,  |
| 4 富陽 | Fúyáng,    | 9 昌化 | Chángchwá. |
| 5 餘杭 | Yüháng,    |      |            |

### II. 嘉興府 *Kiáhing fú*; or the

Department of *Kiáhing*, includes seven districts.

Lat.  $30^{\circ} 52' 48''$  N., long.  $4^{\circ} 5' 11''$  E. of Peking, and  $120^{\circ} 30' 11''$  E. of Greenwich.

|      |          |      |            |
|------|----------|------|------------|
| 1 嘉興 | Kiáhing, | 5 石門 | Shimun,    |
| 2 秀水 | Siúshui, | 6 平湖 | Pinghú,    |
| 3 嘉善 | Kiáshen, | 7 桐鄉 | Tunghíang. |
| 4 海鹽 | Háiyen,  |      |            |

### III. 湖州府 *Húchau fú*; or the

Department of *Húchau*, includes seven districts.

Lat.  $30^{\circ} 52' 48''$  N., long.  $3^{\circ} 27' 54''$  E. of Peking, and  $119^{\circ} 52' 54''$  E. of Greenwich.

|      |            |       |                     |
|------|------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1 烏程 | Wúching,   | 5 武康  | Wúháng,             |
| 2 歸安 | Kwei'án,   | 6 安吉州 | A'uki <i>chau</i> , |
| 3 長興 | Chánghing, | 7 孝豐  | Hiáufung.           |
| 4 德清 | Tetsing,   |       |                     |

### IV. 寧波府 *Ningpò fú*; or the

Department of *Ningpò*, includes six districts.

Lat.  $29^{\circ} 55' 12''$  N., long.  $4^{\circ} 57' 19''$  E. of Peking, and  $121^{\circ} 22' 19''$  E. of Greenwich.



- |      |          |      |             |
|------|----------|------|-------------|
| 1 鄞  | Kim,     | 4 鎮海 | Chinhái,    |
| 2 慈谿 | Tsz'kí,  | 5 象山 | Tsiángshán, |
| 3 奉化 | Funghwá, | 6 定海 | Tinghái.    |

V. 紹興府 *Sháuhing fú*; or the

Department of Sháuhing, includes eight districts.

Lat. 30° 6' N., long. 4° 4' 11" E. of Peking, and 120° 29' 11" E. of Greenwich.

- |      |           |      |           |
|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 1 山陰 | Shányin,  | 5 餘姚 | Yüyáu,    |
| 2 會稽 | Hwuíkí,   | 6 上虞 | Shángyü,  |
| 3 蕭山 | Siáushán, | 7 嵊  | Shing,    |
| 4 諸暨 | Chúkí,    | 8 新昌 | Sincháng. |

VI. 台州府 *Táichau fú*; or the

Department of Táichau, includes six districts.

Lat. 28° 54' N., long. 4° 40' 54" E. of Peking, and 121° 5' 54" E. of Greenwich.

- |      |          |      |          |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1 臨海 | Linhái,  | 4 仙居 | Sienkü,  |
| 2 黃巖 | Wángyen, | 5 寧海 | Ninghái, |
| 3 天台 | Tientái, | 6 太平 | Táiping. |

VII. 金華府 *Kinhwá fú*; or the

Department of Kinhwá, includes eight district.

Lat. 29° 10' 48" N., long. 3° 22' 27" E. of Peking, and 119° 47' 27" E. of Greenwich.

- |      |           |      |           |
|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 1 金華 | Kinhwá,   | 5 永康 | Yungháng, |
| 2 蘭谿 | Lánkí,    | 6 武義 | Wúí,      |
| 3 東陽 | Tungyáng, | 7 浦江 | Púkiáng,  |
| 4 義烏 | Ywú,      | 8 湯谿 | Tángkí,   |

VIII. 衢州府 *Küchau fú*; or the

Department of Küchau, includes five districts.

Lat. 29° 2' 23" N., long. 2° 35' 12" E. of Peking, and 119° 0' 12" E. of Greenwich.

- |      |            |      |            |
|------|------------|------|------------|
| 1 西安 | Síán,      | 4 常山 | Chángsháu, |
| 2 龍游 | Lungyáu,   | 5 開化 | Káihwá.    |
| 3 江山 | Kiángshán, |      |            |

IX. 嚴州府 *Yenchau fú*; or the

Department of Yenchau, includes six districts.

Lat. 29° 37' 12" N., long. 3° 4' 17" E. of Peking, and 119° 27' 17" E. of Greenwich.

- |      |          |      |            |
|------|----------|------|------------|
| 1 建德 | Kiente,  | 4 遂安 | Sui'an,    |
| 2 淳安 | Shun'an, | 5 壽昌 | Shauchang, |
| 3 桐廬 | Tunglu,  | 6 分水 | Fanshui.   |

X. 温州府 *Wanchau fú*; or the

Department of Wanchau, includes six districts.

Lat. 28° 2' 15" N., long. 4° 21' 7" E. of Peking, and 120° 46' 7" E. of Greenwich.

- |       |              |      |           |
|-------|--------------|------|-----------|
| 1 玉環廳 | Yuhwan ting, | 4 樂清 | Lótsing,  |
| 2 永嘉  | Yungkiá,     | 5 平陽 | Pingyang, |
| 3 瑞安  | Sui'an,      | 6 泰順 | Táishun.  |

XI. 處州府 *Chúchau fú*; or the

Department of Chúchau, includes ten districts.

Lat. 28° 25' 36" N., long. 3° 27' 54" E. of Peking, and 120° 52' 54" E. of Greenwich.

- |      |            |       |             |
|------|------------|-------|-------------|
| 1 麗水 | Líshui,    | 6 龍泉  | Lungtseuen, |
| 2 青田 | Tsingtien, | 7 慶元  | Kingyuen,   |
| 3 縉雲 | Tsinyun,   | 8 雲和  | Yunhò,      |
| 4 松陽 | Sungyang,  | 9 宣平  | Suenping,   |
| 5 遂昌 | Suichang,  | 10 景寧 | Kingning.   |

Each of the departments, with some of the principal districts, may be separately described, in the order in which they stand above.

I. *The department of Hángchau*, being that in which the provincial capital is situated, constitutes the most important portion of the province. Its form is rhomboidal, the northern line running nearly due east and west, from the sea to the frontiers of A'nhwui, a distance of perhaps ninety miles, and separating this from the departments of Kíahing and Húchau. From its northeast extreme, the seacoast forms the boundary line, which runs in a southwesterly direction; and, after crossing the river 'Tsientáng, divides this from the department of Sháuhing on the east. On the south is Yenchau, and the province of A'nhwui on the west.

The city of Hángchau, the capital of the province, is of an oblong form, its length from north to south being one third more than its breadth from east to west. It is surrounded by a high wall, having on the north two gates; on the east, four; on the south, one; on the west, three;—or, according to some maps, three on the east and two on the south. When visited by Macartney's embassy in 1793, its population was 'immense,' scarcely inferior to that of Peking, and the number of inhabitants in the suburbs, with those constantly residing on the water, were considered as nearly equal to those within the walls. The houses were low, none exceeding two stories; the streets were narrow, paved with large smooth flags in the middle, and with small smooth stones on each side. Hángchau is famed for its trade in silk; and its shops and warehouses, in point of size and stock of goods contained in them, might, says Barrow, vie with the best in London: "in every shop were exposed to view silk and different manufactures, dyed cottons and Nankeens, a great variety of English broadcloths, chiefly however blue and scarlet, used for winter cloaks, for chair-covers and for carpets; and also a quantity of peltry, intended for the northern markets. The rest of the houses, in the public streets through which we passed, consisted of butchers' and bakers' shops, fishmongers, dealers in rice and other grain, ivory-cutters, dealers in lacquered ware, tea-houses, cooks' shops, and coffin-makers."

Hángchau is situated on a plain, and distant perhaps two miles from the northern bank of the river Tsientáng, which falls into the sea forty or fifty miles to the eastward. The river opposite the city is about four miles wide, at high water; but the ebb leaves a fine level strand about two miles broad, extending eastward as far as the eye can see. Barrow says this part of the river might probably be called an estuary, 'the tide falling six or seven feet, at the place of embarkation.' In the northern suburbs is situated an irregular basin, which forms the southern extreme of the Grand canal, and is supplied with water from the lake on the west of the city. A copious stream from this lake also fills the channel round the walls, in which are turned several small arches for the small canals to enter the city. Staunton says (in his Embassy, vol. II., page 439), "between the river and the basin of the Grand canal, there is no water communication; all merchandize, therefore, brought by sea into the river from the southward, as well as whatever comes from the lakes and rivers of Chekiáng and Fukien, must be landed at this city, in their way to the northward;—a circumstance which renders Hángchau the gene-

ral emporium for all articles that pass between the northern and southern provinces." According to one of our Chinese maps, waters taken from the north side of the lake, are carried—some around and some through the city, and thence across the plain to the Tsientáng. Du Halde's work gives a similar representation, evidently borrowed from native authority. The southwest corner of the wall of the city runs over high ground, and includes the Wú (吳) hills, on which are temples and public buildings, similar to those on the hills near the city of Canton. The Wú hills are, apparently, overlooked by others over against them on the south. These latter are called the *Wánsung ling* (萬松嶺), or the heights of Wánsung, and may serve as a position for the artillery of an invading force.

Within the northernmost gate on the west, there is a Mantchou city, in which is the residence of the Mantchou garrison and its commander—commonly called the 'Tartar general.' This little city has two gates on the north, two on the east, and one on the south, and is supplied by a canal with water from the western lake. Near the southeast corner of the city, just within the Hauhú gate is a residence for the governor of Fukien and Chekiáng—for his accommodation when in this province. The residence of the lieutenant-governor of the province is situated not far from it, due north. Besides the temples, which are numerous, there is a Mohammedan mosque, standing near the southeast corner of the Mantchou city.

Marco Polo, when he held the office of lieutenant-governor in Kiángnán, near the end of the thirteenth century, repeatedly visited Hángchau or *Kinsai*, [京師 *Kingsz'*] as he called it, a name, he says, "which signifies the *celestial city*, and which it merits from its preëminence to all others in the world, in point of grandeur and beauty, as well as from its abundant delights, which might lead an inhabitant to imagine himself in paradise." (See his Travels, page 508.) Polo says, "the city is situated between a lake of fresh and very clear water on the one side, and a river of great magnitude on the other, the waters of which, by a number of canals, large and small, are made to run through every quarter of the city." And he adds, that cold baths were numerous in some parts of city, having apartments for strangers, with servants in attendance.

The *Si hú*, or Western lake, judging from Du Halde's map, as well as from those of the Chinese, covers an area, nearly or quite equal to that inclosed by the walls of the city. "The natural and artificial beauties of this lake," says Barrow, "far exceeded anything we had hitherto had an opportunity of seeing in China. The mountains sur-



rounding it were lofty, and broken into a variety of forms that were highly picturesque; and the valleys were richly clothed with trees of different kinds, among which three species were remarkably striking, not only by their intrinsic beauty, but also by the contrast they formed with themselves and the rest of the trees of the forest. These were the camphor tree, the tallow tree, and the arbor vitæ. The bright shining green foliage of the first, mingled with the purple leaves of the second, and overtopped by the tall and stately tree of life, of the deepest green, produced a pleasing effect to the eye; and the landscape was rendered still more interesting to the mind, by the very singular and diversified appearance of several repositories of the dead, upon the sloping sides of the inferior hills. Here, as well as elsewhere, the sombre and upright cypress was destined to be the melancholy companion of the tombs. Higher still among the woods, avenues had been opened to admit of rows of small blue houses, exposed on white colonnades, which, on examination, were also found to be mansions of the dead. Naked coffins, of extraordinary thickness, were everywhere lying on the surface of the ground: The lake, which extended from the walls of the city to the feet of the mountains, and threw its numerous arms into the wooded valleys, was the seat of pleasure, as well as profit, to the inhabitants of Háng-chau. \* \* \* Vast numbers of barges were sailing to and fro, all gaily decorated with paint and gilding and streaming colors; the parties in them all apparently in pursuit of pleasure.

“The margins of the lake were studded with light ærial buildings, among which one of more solidity and of greater extent than the rest was said to belong to the emperor. The grounds were inclosed with brick walls, and mostly planted with vegetables and fruit trees; but in some there appeared to be collections of such shrubs and flowers as are most esteemed in the country. Among the fruits we got at this place was the Jambo or rose apple; and, for the first time, fresh from the tree, but not yet perfectly ripe, two species of oranges, the common China, and the small one usually called the Mandarin orange; pomegranates, bananas very indifferent, and melons equally bad; apricots far from being equal to those in our own country; a large plum, resembling the egg plum, also indifferent, and peaches that might have been much improved by judicious culture; apples and pears that in England we should have no hesitation in pronouncing execrably bad; and a species of fruit, unknown to all of us, which the Chinese called zee-tse, of a sweet sickly taste when ripe, otherwise most insufferably astringent. Some of the gentlemen thought

they saw hazel-nuts among the shrubbery, but it is more than probable that they were mistaken. A few bad grapes were sometimes brought to us; but the party who went from hence to Chusau met with abundance of this fruit, and of very good quality, growing upon standards erected in the several canals, and forming a shade, under which the barges could pass. Among the most conspicuous of the shrubs, on the borders of the lake was the *Hibiscus mutabilis*, the *Hibiscus Syriacus*, the *Syringa vulgaris* or common lilac, and the paper mulberry; we observed also a species of *Mimosa*, a *Crotalaria*, *Cratægus*, *Rosa*, *Rhamnus*, *Sambucus*, juniper, and the cotton plant. Of flowers, we particularly noticed a large purple-colored double poppy, which, with the *Nelumbium* that grew here in all the ponds, and a species of *Pæonia*, appear most frequently on the large sheets of paper used for covering the walls of their apartments. A great variety of balsams were also in flower, a species of *Amaranthus*, a *Xeranthemum*, and *Gnaphalium*. I mention only such plants as caught the eye in passing: for our Chinese companions, who had a much better appetite for the eels of the lake, and other good things they had taken care to provide, than for botany, had no notion of being detained by a bush or a flower." *Barrow*, page 355.

Staunton says, it is a beautiful sheet of water, about three or four miles in diameter, perfectly pellucid, full of fish, in most places shallow, with a gravelly bottom. A great number of light and fanciful stone bridges are thrown across the arms of the lake, as it runs up into the deep glens, to meet the rills which ooze from the sides of the mountain, on the summit of which were erected many temples and pagodas, one of which attracted particular attention. It was situated on the verge of a bold peninsula that juts into the lake, and was called the temple of the Thundering Winds. The style of architecture, he adds, "is different from that generally used throughout the country. Four stories were yet standing, but the top was in ruins. Something like a regular order was yet discernable in the mouldering cornices, that projected in a kind of double curve. Grass, shrubs, and mosses were growing upon them. The arches and mouldings were of red, the upright walls of yellow, stone. Its present height does not exceed one hundred and twenty feet." There were, within the woods, on the brow of the hills, and in the vallies, several thousand tombs, generally built in the form of small houses, about six or eight feet high, mostly painted blue, and fronted with white pillars, as already described by *Barrow*. The tombs of persons of high rank were situated apart, on the slope of hills or terraces of a semicircular

form, and supported by breast-walls of stone, and doors of black marble, with inscriptions. Obelisks were often erected upon the terraces. There was a vast variety of other tombs of every form, in earth, stone, and wood. (Travels, vol. II., p. 445.)

1. *Tsientáng* is the first district in the department; its magistrate resides in Hángchau, his jurisdiction extending over the eastern part of the city and the adjacent country.

2. *Jinhò* is the second district, and includes the western half of the city and country adjacent. Its magistrate, like that of Tsientáng, resides in Hángchau.

3. *Háining* is the chief town of a district of the same name, standing near the sea, northeast from Hángchau, distant perhaps forty miles, surrounded by a wall. It is nearly square, and has one gate on the north, two on the east, one on the south, and one on the west, and is entirely surrounded by a moat, entering the city at three different places—one on the west and two on the north.

4. *Fúyáng*\* stands on the north bank of the river, and is surrounded by a wall, of an irregular oblong shape, having its southern part resting on 觀山 *Kwán shán*, or Prospect hill. It has one gate on the north; one at the southeast; and one on the south. A small rivulet, or channel of water, which enters the Tsientáng near the southeast corner of the city, runs along its southern side, coming down from the west and northwest.

5. *Yüháng* is delineated on the map in the form of a parabola, its longest diameter running from east to west, with a gate opening at each of the cardinal points. It stands on the north bank of a small river, nearly due west from Hángchau, and north from Fúyáng. It has no moat.

6. *Lin'án* is similar to Yüháng in its appearance, having however two gates on its southern side, and standing on the same side of the same river, about twice its distance from Hángchau, a little south of west.

7. *Yütsien* stands nearly in a line with the last two mentioned towns, still further westward and southward, forming the fourth stage from the provincial city. It is of a square form, its southwest angle resting on rising ground. It has three gates; one on the south, one on the west, and one on the north. A small stream flows near it, parallel with its western wall.

\* *Fúyáng hien* is the district of Fúyáng, and Fúyáng is the chief town, and the residence of its magistracy. So of all, or nearly all the other districts: both district and chief town have one and the same name.

8. *Sinshing*, or the New-city, is of a circular form, having two gates on the west, and one at each of the other cardinal points. It is situated directly south from Lin'án and west from Fúyáng, a few miles distant northward from the Tsientáng river, between two little rivulets, one on the east and one on the west, uniting on the south of the town, and then flowing on together to the Tsientáng.

9. *Chánghwá* stands about midway between Yiitsien and the western frontier of the province, and makes the fifth stage from the provincial city, Hángchau,—Yuháng, Lin'án, Yütsien, and Chánghwá, all standing nearly in a right line with regard to each other and at equal distances on that line.

(To be continued).

ART. V. *Portraits of the Three Sovereigns, the immediate successors of Pwánkú, among the Chinese the reputed progenitor of the human family.*

THE portraits of these three sovereigns are the best commentaries upon their characters—evincing clearly enough that they are of a fabulous origin. Admitting that such is their origin, as all Chinese historians do, it becomes as easy as it is useless, to descant upon their genealogies and deeds and physiognomies. They form a trio, and are the representatives of the three great powers, so often spoken of by the Chinese.

### 三才者天地人

Three powers the : heaven, earth, man.

On this a commentator remarks: "That which was light and pure, in the exhalations of chaos, floated upward, and formed heaven; that which was heavy and impure settled downward and formed earth. In the midst of heaven and earth, all things multifariously sprung forth; but man was the most excellent, man being the divine part thereof. Breath he received from the combined influences in nature; gave renovation and nourishment by his conduct; and the productions (thence resulting) were unceasing,—he being associated with heaven and earth; and therefore they were called the three powers." From these ideas regarding *the three powers*, the phrase becomes an equivalent for *encyclopedia*—bringing into one system whatever is found and understood in heaven, on the earth, and among mankind.





1. 天皇氏 *Tien wáng shí*, the Celestial Sovereign, or the August one of Heaven, stands first in the trio, the immediate successor of Pwánkú, noticed in our last number, page 47. This being was born on one of the mountains of Kwanlun, "in a region beyond which there is nothing." His deeds, like the place of his birth, are more easily conceived than described. Most historians allow him, or his family, to have existed through thirteen generations, during a period of 18,000 years. Some Chinese historians have attempted to correct the above, and have proposed to read 1800 years instead of eighteen thousand.

By some writers, also, the invention of the horary characters, now in common use is attributed to the celestial sovereign.



2. 地皇氏 *Tì huáng shì* existed, so the historians say, for eleven generations, filling up another period of 18,000 years. By some writers, a period of eighteen thousand years is allowed to each of the above generations, making a total of 432,000 years. It was during this second period that the sun, moon, and stars—the three great lights—were fixed in their spheres; day and night divided; and months of thirty days ordained. The picture shows a strange combination of features.

From the head of this terrestrial sovereign, Chinese phrenologists have labored to develop the qualities of his mind, and hence have attempted to infer the actions of his life. But we shall not attempt to follow them in these speculations:



3. 人皇氏 *Jin huáng shí*, evidently more brute than human, existed during nine generations, filling a period of 45,600 years. Under this long administration, the race of mortals was made to assume a somewhat rational and civilized state, and government was introduced with its ordinary accompaniments.

Professor Kidd, in his work on China, considers these three sovereigns as three dynasties: the first was heaven's dynasty; the second, earth's dynasty; and the third man's dynasty; that is the imperial families of heaven, earth, and man.

ART. VI. *List of British authorities in China; details of the various regiments and corps now in service; and number of H. M.'s vessels, corrected to February, 1842.*

WE are under obligations to several gentlemen in her majesty's employ for the the following lists of officers and others engaged in the expedition, to whom our best thanks are here given. Every care has been taken to make the whole as correct as possible, although we can hardly hope, from the constant changes going on, that it will be found altogether free from errors.

*British authorities in China.*—Some confusion having arisen from attempting, in the list of British authorities given on page 54 of the number for last month, to commingle all in one list,—and some omissions having also been made,—we take occasion now to insert a new and more correct list, with amendments to the present date.

1. *The Special Mission to China.*

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Colonel sir Henry Pottinger, bart.       | } Envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary. |
| Major G. A. Malcolm, 3d Lt. Drag.        |  |
| G. Tradescant Lay, esq.                  | } Secretary of legation.                             |
| W. Woosnam, esq. Bombay medical service, | } Interpreter.                                       |
|  | } Surgeon attached to the mission.                   |

For conducting the detail business of the mission, the superintendent's establishment is placed at the disposal of the plenipotentiary.

2. *The Superintendents of Trade.*

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Colonel sir Henry Pottinger, bart.            | Chief superintendent.   |
| Alexander R. Johnston, esq.                   | Deputy superintendent.  |
| Edward Elmslie, esq. (absent)                 | Secretary and treasurer.  |
| J. Robt. Morrison, esq.                       | Acting secretary and treasurer.   |
| Mr. L. d'Almada e Castro,                     | } Clerks in the secretary's office.   |
| Mr. A. W. Elmslie,                            |   |
| Mr. J. M. d'Almada e Castro,                  |   |
| J. Robt. Morrison, esq.                       | } Chinese secretary and interpreter.  |
| Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,                        | } Joint interpreters, at present attached to the naval and military forces. |
| Robert Thom, esq.                             |   |
| Mr. S. Fearon (attached to the Hongkong gov.) | } Clerks in the Chinese secretary's office.                                 |
| Mr. J. B. Rodriguez,                          |   |
| Mr. W. H. Medhurst, junior,                   |   |
| Kazigachi Kiukitchi,                          |   |
| John Rickett, esq.                            | } Agent for the superintendents, Macao.*                                    |
| Mr. J. Palmer,                                | } Clerk in charge of letters, Macao   |
| Christopher Fearon, esq.                      | } Authorized notary public, Macao.  |

3. *Government of Hongkong.*

Pending the pleasure of H. M.'s government, the chief superintendent, and in his absence the deputy superintendent, of trade is charged with the government of the island; and the entire establishment of the superintendents is therefore at the disposal of the government. The absence of the chief superintendent with the expedition has ordinarily left—

\* Appointed on the removal of the superintendents' establishment from Macao to Hongkong, 26th February, 1842.



Alexander R. Johnston, esq., } Deputy superintendent, in charge of  
the government of Hongkong.

Under whom, the following appointments, in addition to those of the superintendants' establishment, have been made.

Captain W. Caine, 26th regt. Chief magistrate.  
Samuel Fearon, esq. } Interpreter and clerk to the court,  
coroner, and authorized notary pub.  
Lieutenant W. Pedder, R. N. Harbor-master & marine magistrate.  
Mr. Alexander Lena, Assistant to the harbor-master.  
Captain G. F. Mylius, 26th regt. Land officer.  
Lieutenant Sargent, 18th regt. Surveyor.

The present senior naval officer at Hongkong is captain sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., H. M. ship Blenheim. The officer commanding the land forces there is major-general Burrell, C. B., H. M.'s 18th regt. Captain Mitford, 18th regt., brigade-major.

#### 4. Authorities at Kúlangsó (Amoy).

Captain Henry Smith, C. B. H. M. S. Druid, senior naval officer.  
Major Cooper, 18th regt. Commandant of the island.

#### 5. Authorities at Chusan.

Head-quarters of the naval force.

Rear-admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., Commander-in-chief.  
Captain T. Richards, H. M. S. Cornwallis, Flag captain.  
Benjamin Chimmo, esq., Naval secretary.  
Licut. Tennant, Flag lieutenant.  
G. Tradescant Lay, esq., Interpreter (*pro tem.*)  
Lieut.-colonel Craigie, 55th regt. Commandant of Chusan.  
Captain J. Dennis, 49th regt. Military magistrate.  
Mr. W. H. Medhurst, jr. Interpreter.  
G. H. Skead, esq., R. N. } Harbor master and marine ma-  
gistrate.

#### 6. Authorities at Chinhái.

Captain Bouchier, C. B., H. M. S. Blonde, Senior naval officer.  
Lieut.-colonel Schoedde, 55th regt. Commandant brigade-major.  
Robert Thom, esq. Interpreter.

#### 7. Authorities at Ningpo.

Head-quarters of the land forces.

Lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B. Commander-in-chief  
Lieut.-colonel Mountain, C. B., 26th regt. Deputy adjutant-general.  
Lieut.-colonel Wilson, B. N. I. Paymaster general.  
Lieut.-colonel Hawkins, B. N. I. Commissary-general.  
Major John Gough, Quarter-master general.  
J. French, M. D., 49th regt. Superintending surgeon.  
Captain Whittingham, } Aides-de-camp.  
Lieut. Hcatley, }  
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, Interpreter.  
Commander Watson, H. M. S. Modeste, Senior naval officer.

#### 8. Public agents for prize.

Captain C. Campbell, 55th regt. on behalf of government.  
Captain J. Ware, 49th regt. }  
Br.-captain G. Balfour, M. A. } on behalf of the army.  
B. Chimino, esq., naval secretary }  
R. M. Whiciclo, esq., H. M. S. Blenheim } on behalf of the navy.

## 9. List of H. B. M. Military Forces in China.

Lt.-general, sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B., commander-in-chief.

## STAFF.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Lt.-col. A. S. H. Mountain, c. B. H. M. 26th, | Deputy adjutant-general.  |
| Major J. B. Gough, 3d Light Dragoons,         | Deputy quarter-master general.                                  |
| Lt. W. Gabbett, Madras Horse Artillery,       | Aid-de-camp, absent to Calcutta.                                |
| Capt. F. Whittingham, H. M. 26th regt.        | } Aids-de-camp.   |
| Lieut. John Heatley, H. M. 49th,              |   |
| Lt.-col. Wilson, 65th regt. B. N. I.          | Paymaster.  |
| Lt.-col. F. S. Hawkins, 38th regt. B. N. I.   | Deputy commissary general.                                      |
| Capt. J. Ramsay, 35th regt. B. N. I.          | Dep. assist. commissary-general.                                |
| Lt. W. W. Davidson, 18th regt. B. N. I.       | } Sub-assistant commissary-general,<br>and assistant paymaster. |
| Lt. A. G. Moorhead, H. M. 26th regt.          |   |
| Capt. H. Moore, 34th regt. B. N. I.           | Acting sub-assist. com.-general.                                |
| Surgeon J. French, H. M. 49th regt.           | Deputy judge advocate-general.                                  |
| W. W. Graham, assistant surgeon, B. E.        | Superintending surgeon.   |
|   | Medical storekeeper.  |

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Capt. J. Knowles, brevet lieut.-col. com-<br>manding. | Lt. the honorable C. Spence.<br>Rank and File, 40. |
|---|--|

## MADRAS ARTILLERY.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Lieut.-col. P. Montgomerie, c. B., com-<br>manding artillery, and senior officer<br>Madras troops. | Lt. A. T. Cadell, H. A.<br>" W. C. Baker.   |
| Capt. P. Anstruther, brevet major.   | Second-lt. H. Molesworth.   |
| " R. C. Moore.   | " " E. S. Elliot, H. A.   |
| Br capt. G. Balfour, staff officer Madras<br>troops.   | Surgeon J. P. Grant.  |
| Lt. Gabbett, H. A., Aid-de-camp.   | Assist. surgeon, J. Middlemass.   |
| " J. Barrow, Deputy commissary of<br>ordnance.   | " " W. C. Maclean, doing<br>duty H. M. 18th R. I.   |
| " A. Foulis, H. A.   | Act. ass. sur. W. C. Colles, doing duty.<br>Rank and file, { Europeans 260,<br>Natives 200. |

## MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS.

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Capt. J. J. Pears, Commanding. | Second-lt. J. G. Johnston,              |
| " F. C. Cotton, engineers.     | Lieut. Robert Gordon, 32d regt. M. N.   |
| Bt.-capt. W. Birdwood,         | I. doing duty.                          |
| Lt. J. W. Rundall,             | Assist. surgeon J. Williams, in charge. |
| " J. Ouchterlony,              | Rank and file, 230.                     |

## H. M. 18TH ROYAL IRISH.

Colonel, Matthew, Lord Alymer, G. C. B.

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Lieutenant-colonel, George Burrell, c. B.,<br>Brigadier commanding, Hongkong. | Lieut. G. F. Call,             |
| Lt.-col. H. W. Adams, c. B., absent, sick.                                    | " C. Dunbar,                   |
| Major N. R. Tomlinson,  | " W. T. Bruce,                 |
| " J. Cooper.  | " J. J. Wood,                  |
| Brevet-major F. W. Dillon.  | " G. Hilliard,                 |
| Capt. T. Moore,   | " Alexander Murray,            |
| " J. Grattan, brevet major.   | " F. Martin,                   |
| " J. J. Sargent, do. absent sick,   | " David Edwards,               |
| " F. Wigston,   | " S. Bernard,                  |
| " Charles J. R. Collinson.  | " J. Cochrane,                 |
| " William T. Payne, in England  | " Anthony W. F. S. Armstrong,  |
| " T. S. Moyle, do.  | " Charles Rogers,              |
| " C. A. Edwards, [Hongkong.   | " Isaac Hewitt,                |
| " J. P. Mitford, brigade-major at   | " William P. Cockburn,         |
| " Sir H. Darrell, bart.   | " H. D. Burrell,               |
| Lieut. Hon. C. H. Stratford,  | " C. Woodwright,               |
| " Sir W. Macgregor, bart.   | Ensign S. W. Kirk, in England. |
| " E. Joddrell,  | " J. P. Mayo,                  |
| " J. W. Graves, Adjutant,   | " E. W. Sargent,               |
|   | " John Elliot, in England.     |

Ensign M. Hayman, in England.  
 " H. Ward, do.  
 Paymaster, G. I. Call,  
 Adjutant, lieut. J. W. Graves,  
 Quarter-master, J. Carroll,  
 Surgeon, D. M'Kinlay, M. D.

Ass. surgeon, C. Cowen,  
 " " J. Baker,  
 " " James Stewart,  
 " " W. C. Maclean, M. A. do-  
 ing duty.  
 Rank and file, 800.

H. M. 26<sup>TH</sup> (Cameronian) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Colonel, John, Lord Seaton, G. C. B., G. C. H.  
 Lt.-colonel, W. James, absent sick.  
 " A. S. H. Mountain, C. B., Deputy  
 adjutant-general.  
 Major T. S. Pratt, C. B., Br. Lt.-colonel,  
 commanding.  
 " William Johnstone.  
 Capt. George Hogarth, brevet major.  
 " H. F. Strange,  
 " W. Caine, chief magistrate, Hong-  
 kong.  
 " J. Paterson,  
 " J. Piggott, absent sick.  
 " D. Young, in Bengal.  
 " George F. Mylius, Land officer,  
 Hongkong.  
 " John Shum,  
 " Thomas French,  
 " F. Whittingham, A. D. C. to sir  
 Hugh Gough,  
 Lieut. R. Thompson, in India.  
 " E. R. Greig, brevet capt.  
 " Thomas Seccombe,  
 " E. W. Sibley, in England.  
 " Alexander McDonald, in England.  
 " Henry Edgar,  
 " John W. Johnstone, Adjutant.  
 " Charles Cameron,  
 " Hon. W. G. Osborne, military sec.  
 to governor-general, India.  
 " John Rodgers,  
 " George Sweeney, in England.

Lieut. A. G. Moorhead, acting sub-as-  
 sistant commissary-general, absent.  
 " W. B. Park,  
 " W. T. Betts,  
 " John Cumming, absent.  
 " R. P. Sharp, do.  
 " H. B. Phipps, do.  
 " Alexander Miller,  
 " A. F. Wallace,  
 " Robert C. Jones,  
 " John Piper, absent.  
 " Patrick Duff, do.  
 " E. G. Whitty,  
 Ensign Charles H. Rhys,  
 " Robert Syngé,  
 " R. El De Montmorencie,  
 " C. Duperier,  
 " W. Turner,  
 " H. De Quincey, absent  
 " R. Dickens, "  
 " I. Bredin, "  
 Paymaster, R. H. Strong, absent.  
 Adjutant, J. W. Johnstone,  
 Quartermaster, Joseph Goodfellow,  
 Surgeon, W. Bell, M. D.  
 Assistant sur. Chilly Pine,  
 " " W. G. Bace, absent.  
 " " W. Brush,  
 " " G. Coman, B. E. doing  
 duty.  
 Rank and file, 600.

H. M. 49<sup>TH</sup> REGIMENT.

Colonel, Sir Gordon Drummond, G. C. B.  
 Lt.-colonel R. Bartley, absent sick.  
 " " E. Morris, C. B., commanding.  
 Major Thomas Stephens, br. Lt.-col.  
 " S. Blythe, absent sick,  
 Capt. G. J. Paisley, at depôt, England.  
 " T. S. Reignolds,  
 " Charles Gregory,  
 " W. R. Faber,  
 " M. G. Sparkes, Hongkong,  
 " D. McAndrew,  
 " W. Johnston,  
 " R. Campbell,  
 " James P. Meik, Hongkong,  
 " J. Dennis, mil. magistrate, Chusan.  
 Lieut. J. T. Grant.  
 " H. G. Hart, in England,  
 " J. M. Montgomery,  
 " W. P. Browne, Adjutant,  
 " Henry G. Rainey,

Lieut. John Heatley, aid-de-camp.  
 " James Ramsay,  
 " G. F. Bartley,  
 " Hugh Pearson, absent sick.  
 " Samuel B. D. Anderson, abt. sick.  
 " J. H. Daniell,  
 " Arthur R. Shakespeare,  
 " L. H. G. Maclean,  
 " H. S. Michell,  
 Lieut. T. P. Gibbons, acting sub-asst  
 commissary general.  
 " D. McAdam,  
 " R. Blackall,  
 " F. W. Lane,  
 " Walter T. Bartley,  
 " George Rand,  
 " C. A. Halfhide,  
 Ensign Charles Faunt,  
 " William H. C. Baddeley,

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Ensign G. D. Prettejohn,       | Surgeon, J. French, M. D., superintending surgeon. |
| „ George Weir, Hongkong.       | Assisting surgeon, C. Flyter, in charge.           |
| „ John G. Bolton, do.          | „ „ R. H. Garrett, M. D.                           |
| „ John Campbell, } not joined. | „ „ J. M. Duff, M. D.                              |
| „ J. Wilkinson, }              | „ „ G. Sealey, B. E.,                              |
| Paymaster, R. Warc,            | „ „ G. Smith, B. E.,                               |
| Adjutant, William P. Browne,   | Rank and file, 800.                                |
| Quartermaster, H. Maync,       |  |

## H. M. 55TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Colonel, Sir W. Henry Clinton, G. C. B.

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Lt.-col. J. H. Schoedde, commanding. | Lieut. W. H. Fairtlough,                   |
| „ „ P. E. Craigie,                   | „ Henry H. Warren, acting inter.           |
| Major C. Warren, at Hongkong.        | „ E. Pitman,                               |
| „ D. L. Fawcett,                     | „ W. Snowe,                                |
| Capt. N. Maclean,                    | „ D. M' Coy, in England.                   |
| „ C. Campbell, act. paymaster.       | „ George King,                             |
| „ J. Horner, in England.             | „ C. A. Daniell,                           |
| „ Arthur O'Leary.                    | „ J. K. Wedderburn,                        |
| „ H. C. B. Daubeney,                 | „ J. G. Schaw,                             |
| „ A. H. S. Young,                    | „ John Freind,                             |
| „ J. B. Rose, in England.            | Ensign John R. Wilton, at Hongkong.        |
| „ J. Coats,                          | „ Henry J. W. Egan,                        |
| „ H. Grimes, at Hongkong.            | „ J. Maguire,                              |
| „ H. McCaskill,                      | „ F. S. Daubeney, at Hongkong              |
| Lieut. A. H. Chaproniere,            | „ James Campbell, qr.-mast. to detach.     |
| „ W. T. Colman, in England           | Paymaster, Cyrus Daniell, sick leave.      |
| „ T. A. Heriot, do.                  | Adjutant, J. R. Magrath, do.               |
| „ T. de Havilland, Hongkong.         | Quartermaster, James W. Grigg,             |
| „ Edward Warren, in England.         | Surgeon, A. Shank, M. D.                   |
| „ G. T. Brooke, do.                  | Assist. surgeon J. H. Sinclair, M. D., ab. |
| „ Hume Edwards, do.                  | „ „ J. S. Smith, M. D. abs.                |
| „ William H. L. D. Cuddy,            | „ „ T. G. Traquair, M. D.                  |
| „ H. T. Butler, acting adjutant.     | „ „ H. Hutchinson, B. E.                   |
| „ G. Hamilton, at Hongkong.          | „ „ doing duty.                            |
| „ J. R. Magrath, adjutant, in Eng.   | „ „ F. Grant, B. E. doing                  |
| „ E. G. Daniell,                     | „ „ duty.                                  |
| „ M. Barbauld,                       | Rank and file, 1100.                       |

## MADRAS RIFLE COMPANY, 36TH REGT. N. I.

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Capt. J. Simpson, commanding, | Assisting surgeon, W. Johnson, |
| Lieut. F. Cox Bishop,         | Rank and file, 110.            |
| „ A. L. Tweedie,              |                                |

## 37TH REGIMENT MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Lt.-colonel J. Campbell, (not joined)            | Lieut. C. J. Power,                                 |
| Major Clarke, detached on civil employ in India. | „ Goldsmid, acting adjutant,                        |
| Capt. P. Bedingfield, commanding,                | „ W. M. B. Sley, absent sick,                       |
| „ Simpson,                                       | „ W. W. Coote, do,                                  |
| „ E. Wardroper, absent sick,                     | „ R. Mayne,   |
| „ R. Gordon, absent sick,                        | Lt. W. Devereux, 2d Eur. reg.                       |
| „ J. Hadfield, absent sick.                      | Acting quartermaster & interpreter.                 |
| Lieut. W. Marcer,                                | Assistant surgeon D. Macpherson, in medical charge. |
| „ R. Colton, absent sick.                        | Act. as. surgeon J. Bryden doing duty,              |
| „ W. Bayley,                                     | Act. assist. surgeon Lunn, doing duty,              |
| „ W. H. Freeze,                                  | Rank and file, 400.                                 |

## DETACHMENT BENGAL VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Capt. G. A. Mee, 58th B. N. I., commanding. | Assisting surgeon G. S. Mann, in medical charge. |
| „ C. Boulton. 48th B. N. I.                 | Rank and file, 130.                              |



10. *List of H. B. M. naval force in China.*

|                        |     |  |  |
|------------------------|-----|--|--|
| Blenheim,              | 72, | captain sir Thomas Herbert, k. c. b.   | } <i>Squadron off Canton River.</i>      |
| Herald,                | 26, | captain Joseph Nias, c. b.   |  |
| Nimrod,                | 18, | commander Glasse.  |  |
| Cruizer,               | 18, | commander J. Pearce.   |  |
| Royalist,              | 10, | lieutenant Chetwood.   |  |
| Young Hebe,            |     | schooner, Wood.  |  |
| H. Co.'s Armed steamer |     | Hoogly, master-commanding Ross.  | }  |
| "                      | "   | Ariadne, Roberts, i. n.  |  |
| Druid,                 | 44, | captain Henry Smith, c. b.   | } <i>Squadron at Amoy.</i>               |
| Pylades,               | 18, | commander L. S. Tindal.  |  |
| Chamelcon,             | 10, | lieutenant Hunter.   |  |
| Starling,              | 6,  | commander H. Kellett.  |  |
| Cornwallis,            | 72, | capt. T. Richards, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral sir W. Parker, k. c. b., commander-in-chief. | } <i>Squadron at Chusan.</i>             |
| Clio,                  | 16, | commander T. Troubridge.   |  |
| Troop ship             |     | Jupiter, master-commanding Fulton,   | } <i>Squadron at Chinhái and Ningpo.</i> |
| Blonde,                | 44, | captain Thomas Bourchier, c. b.  |  |
| Modeste,               | 18, | commander Watson.  |  |
| Hyacinth,              | 18, | commander G. Goldsmith.  |  |
| Pelican,               | 18, | commander Napier.  |  |
| Columbine,             | 18, | commander W. H. A. Morshead.   |  |
| Algerine,              | 10, | commander W. H. Maitland.  |  |
| Lady Bentinck,         |     | surveying vessel, commander R. Collinson.  |  |
| H. C. Armed steamer    |     | Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall, r. n.  | }  |
| "                      | "   | Queen, master-commanding W. Warden.  |  |
| "                      | "   | Sesostris, commander Ormsby, i. n.   |  |
| "                      | "   | Phlegethon, lieut. McCleverty, r. n.   |  |

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences: H. M. special mission to China; Hongkong and Chusan declared to be free ports; Mr. Challaye's adventure.*

No important item of news from the north has reached us during the month. On sir Henry Pottinger's arrival on the 1st, the seizure of Chinese junks was immediately stopped, and such as had not been sold were returned to the owners. Much ill-will has been occasioned among the Chinese by the capture of their vessels by order of the senior naval officer, as they deemed it to be an infraction of captain Elliot's promise made last summer. His excellency arrived in Macao on the 15th, and returned to Hongkong on the 27th, removing thither the whole of the superintendents' establishment. The following proclamation we extract from the Hongkong Gazette of the 26th instant, in which it was published in both English and Chinese.

PROCLAMATION.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, minister extraordinary, and chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, deems it advisable to notify, that pending the receipt of the queen's gracious and royal pleasure, the harbors of Hongkong and Tinghái (Chusan) and their dependencies, shall be considered Free Ports, and that no manner of customs, port duties, or any other charges, shall be levied in the said ports, on any ships or vessels of whatever nation, or sailing under

whatever flag, that may enter these ports, or on their cargoes. Her Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary, &c., further notifies, that every facility for landing and disposing of merchandize, as well as ample protection under all ordinary circumstances, will be afforded to all ships and vessels, of whatever flag or nation, that may visit the anchorage of Kúlansú in the harbor of Amoy, and likewise that, in the improbable event of her majesty's forces being withdrawn from the island in question, a sufficient period will be allowed for all merchants and others to remove their goods, as well as to adjust their accounts.

God save the Queen of England.

Dated at Hongkong, the 16th day of February, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

*Adventure of Mr. Challaye.*—As Mr. C. A. Challaye, the French consul, and Messrs. Monge and Jeanneret, were going from Canton to Whampoa on the 13th instant, in a native boat, the boatmen turned out of the main channel to go through a small creek (commonly known as Lob creek), to avoid the tide, and as the boat passed near the Halfway pagoda, they improved the occasion to land and visit it, though against the advice of the boatmen. While engaged in inspecting the building, the people began to collect, and in such numbers that the party soon deemed it best to return; but by the time they reached the boat, the crowd was increased by many armed soldiers, who showed evident signs of a disposition to molest them, by laying hold of the boat, and becoming very clamorous. At this juncture, unable to make themselves understood, they were relieved by the arrival of two petty officers, who restrained the mob, and suffered them to embark; but scarcely had they begun to move before the clamor revived, and shots were fired at the boat, but providentially without wounding any one. It was again seized by some of the soldiers, and the officers then requested the gentlemen to land and accompany them to their dwelling in order to escape from the enraged crowd; as soon as they left the boat it was pillaged of nearly all its contents. On arriving at the officers' dwelling, they repeatedly assured them that they were French, at the same time demanding to be sent to Canton, and requesting that no harm might befall the boatmen. Mr. Challaye informed the officers, that he was agent of the French government, but the crowd without could hardly be made to believe they were not English. At last, other officers arriving, they all left on foot for Canton, under a guard of five officers, and upwards of a hundred and fifty armed soldiers, the boatmen carrying what was saved from the boat. On reaching Canton, the company entered the city about 9 o'clock P. M., and were kept standing in the streets until the authorities, apprised of their arrival, made their appearance with two of the hong-merchants and linguists to identify them. Other officers came to the place, and at last the Tartar general and Yishán, with a crowd of attendants all in full dress also arrived, to whom apologies were made for the trouble caused them, which they returned by shaking hands à l'Européenne all round, when the two parties separated, and the gentlemen were conducted to the linguists' houses and then to their factories, where they arrived about 2 o'clock A. M. The guard of soldiers who had accompanied them to Canton in hopes of a reward took their disappointment very quietly, but it would seem that the officers did not possess much control over their troops.









Date Due

Ap 19 '45

Ap 27 '45

F 4 '46







